The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4797. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS,

Advices to Feb. 8 by Ocean Telegraph.

The Holders of Confederate Bonds Again at Work.

They Petition the British Government to Support Their Claims.

The Trial of Ex-Governor Eyre Commenced.

The Emperor Napoleon on the Mexican and Eastern Questions.

Contradictory Reports About the Labor Riots in Belgium.

The Threatening Condition of Affairs in Servia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tornado Case.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

LORD STANLEY states that the British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings on the part of Spain in the case of the English ship *Tornado*.

The Confederate Bondholders.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8—Noon.

The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to the British Government to back their claims.

The Trial of Ex-Gov. Eyre—Death of Mr. Dargan.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The trial of EX-GOV. EYRE, of Jamaica, has commenced.

DARGAN, the Irish railway contractor, who failed a short time ago, and whose liabilities were very heavy, is dead.

The Canadian Confederation Scheme.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8.

Earl CARNARVON will next week introduce in Parliament a bill for the union of the Canadian Provinces.

FRANCE.

The Emperor on the Vexed Questions—Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

Prince NAPOLEON will be the Director of the Paris Exposition.

AUSTRIA.

The Changes in the Ministry.

VIENNA, Friday, Feb. 8.

CHARLES, Baron VON HOCK, has been appointed Minister of Finance in the Imperial Cabinet.

GERMANY.

Prussia and the Northern States—Tax on Tobacco.

BERLIN, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

The negotiations between the North German States and Prussia were concluded to-day.

It is said that BISMARCK will propose in the Parliament of the North German States, a tax to be levied on tobacco.

RUSSIA.

The Japanese Embassy—The Report of a Battle in Bokhara Contradicted.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

The Japanese Embassy has arrived in this country.

The Russian Government officially denies the truth of the report of a victory in Bokhara.

BELGIUM.

The Labor Riots Reported to be at an End.

BRUSSELS, Friday, Feb. 8.

The disturbances among the laboring population in the Southern Provinces of Belgium have subsided and tranquillity has been restored.

A Contrary Report—The Disturbance on the Increase.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

Notwithstanding the positive advices to the contrary received from Brussels this morning, reports have reached here to-night that the troubles in Lower Belgium are on the increase.

GREECE.

Note to Foreign Powers—War Thought to be Near at Hand.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Greek Government, in a note to the foreign Powers, declares that the crisis of war is at hand, and, though their desire is for peace, they think it proper to propose an increase of the army and navy.

SERVIA.

Threatening Condition of Affairs.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The [illegible] with Servia represents [illegible] of affairs has become so [illegible] the families of the Turks are [illegible] the country.

CHINA.

A European College in Pekin.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8.

Dispatches from China state that an [illegible] Mongolian college in Peking, with the consent of the Chinese Government.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

Consols for money have advanced ¼ and close [illegible].

American Securities closed as follows:

U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds.....[illegible]

[illegible] Shares.....80¾

Illinois Central Shares.....80¾

FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN,
Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds closed at 76¼ this evening.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have advanced ¼.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 8—Noon.

Consols for money opened at 90¾.

The following were the last quotations:

United States Five-Twenties.....[illegible]

Illinois Central Shares.....[illegible]

Erie Railway Shares.....40

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 89¾.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

The cotton market closed dull with a day's sale of [illegible] bales.

Middling uplands have declined fully one-half penny during the week. The market to-day is unchanged with a prospective day's sale of about 7,000 bales. Middling uplands 14½d. [illegible]

The market for breadstuffs and provisions is steady and without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

The market for tallow is firm.

American is nominal at 44s. 6d.

Spirits of Turpentine is quiet but firm at 37s. 6d. per cwt. [illegible] cwt.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

COTTON.—The market was more active this morning and prices showed an upward tendency. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 14¼d. @14¾d. per lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour and Wheat steady. Corn cold at the 9 quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, extra prime mess, advancing. Pork and bacon closed firm. Lard was dull at 53s. per cwt. Tallow easier at 43s. 6d.@44s. 6d. per cwt. Rosin and oils [illegible] Spirits Turpentine 37s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM—Pennsylvania refined and Canada white were selling during the day at 1s. 6d.@1s. 6¼d.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

The market for goods and yarns has been dull, but closes steadier.

MARINE.

Arrival Out.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 7—Evening.

The steamship *The Queen*, Capt. CROGAN, which left New-York Jan. 26, arrived at this port this afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 8—Evening.

The ship *Charlotte MacDonald*, from New-York, has been lost near Brest.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Legislature of the Territory of New-Mexico asking for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the claims of that Territory for property destroyed during the Texas invasion. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Petitions on various subjects were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. HARTRANFT introduced a joint resolution for the payment of the Tennessee Home Guards, organized by order of Gen. BURNSIDE. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. LANE offered a resolution that all documents ordered by the present Congress and presented before now and the 1st of December shall be distributed among the members of the present Congress. Adopted.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution for a night session on Monday next to consider the resolution giving 40 per cent. extra compensation to civil employes of the Government at Washington. Agreed to.

HARPER'S FERRY LOTS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported favorably the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey certain lots at Harper's Ferry, and asked immediate consideration of the same.

Mr. JOHNSON objected, and it goes over.

PAY OF QUARTERMASTER'S SERGEANT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to increase the pay of the Quartermaster's Sergeant of the Engineer Battalion to the same amount as that of the Sergeant Major—$36 per month.

Mr. TRUMBULL would like to know if this was one of the bills for "leveling up" salaries. Every day or two a bill was brought in here to increase some salary.

He must object to this practice.

Mr. WILSON said Mr. TRUMBULL was in the habit of lecturing Senators in a manner not worthy of the Senate. He was continually presenting his lectures to Senators. Yesterday he brought in a bill to increase the pay of the Judge of the little State of Delaware to $4,500, and to-day he was objecting to an increase of a few dollars a month to a non-commissioned officer of the army.

Mr. SAULSBURY spoke of the high character and ability of Judge RICE, of Delaware, and of the patriotism and devotion to the Union of the little State of Delaware.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to the remarks of Mr. WILSON, questioning his right to say what was worthy or unworthy of a Senator, and declaring his right to object to make such comments as he had made upon this bill.

The bill was considered and passed.

FINES AND PENALTIES UNDER THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed under the laws relating to the customs, which provide that there shall be deducted from the same, in addition to such charges as are now authorized by law, the salaries of the Collectors, or gauger, measurer or fine, &c.; an amount equivalent to the duties in coin upon such goods, which shall be credited in the accounts of the Collectors as duties received, and the residue be paid into the Treasury, to be distributed by the Secretary as follows: One-half to the United States, one-fourth to the informer, or if no informer otherwise than to Coellector, Naval Officer or Surveyor, then to the United States, and the remainder equally divided among the three officers named above; or if there be only a Collector, then to such Collector. In cases where the detection is made by an officer of a revenue cutter, then one-fourth to the United States and one-fourth to the custom officers, and the remainder to the officers of the revenue cutter.

The bill also details judicial proceedings in case of certain frauds, and regulates the withholding of goods by Collectors on liens for freighage, &c.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. HARAN introduced a bill, extending for three years the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the final adjudication of private land claims in the State of Florida, Louisiana and Missouri, and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1860." It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill amendatory of the Post-office law which provides that, when any letter held for postage shall bear upon its face the name and residence of the writer of the same, the Postmaster to whom the mailing of such, if it be the place of residence of the writer of the letter, shall immediately place the letter in the office or depository for delivery to the said writer, instead of to the dead letter office; but if the writer of the letter shall not be the resident of the place of mailing shall not be the resident of the writer, the Postmaster shall immediately transmit the letter to the general post-office, to be returned to the writer in like manner as dead letters. When any letter so described shall, from any cause, be transmitted to the dead letter office, such transmission shall be considered a request for the return of the letter to the writer, and it shall be so returned at ordinary postage. But if the said letter is not called for by the writer within three months the same shall be returned to the dead letter office with a circular stating the fact. It was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-Roads.

PUBLICATION OF DEBATES.

Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution that from and after the commencement of the next Congress it is the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to cause to be published in the Daily Globe the debates of the Senate, and that the Public Printer furnish to the Senate 1,000 copies of the Daily Globe for the use of the Senate, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress, commencing on the 4th day of March next, and ending on the 30th day of June next, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress commencing on the 3d day of December, 1867, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1868, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress commencing on the 1st day of December, 1868, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1869, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress commencing on the 7th day of December, 1869, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1870, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress commencing on the 5th day of December, 1870, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1871, and that the Public Printer furnish to each Senator, Representative and Delegate elect, and to the Governor of each State and Territory, one copy of the Daily Globe during the session of Congress commencing on the 3d day of December, 1871, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1872.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the preamble by striking out the words "for the next session of the Fortieth Congress." It was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION OF DR. HAYES.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA. A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery Toward the North Pole, in the Schooner *United States*. By Dr. I. I. HAYES. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Dr. HAYES set sail from Boston upon the expedition to the Arctic Seas of which he gives us an account in this handsome and very interesting volume, on July 6, 1860. He returned to the same port in October, 1861, just after the Battle of Balls Bluff had been fought, and when the people had more important and serious concerns to dispose of than to read the record of his hardships and discoveries, or to enter into his projects for another expedition. Recognizing this fact, and prompted by a patriotic impulse which he had no desire to resist, Dr. HAYES had hardly set foot on shore before he wrote a letter to President LINCOLN asking for immediate employment in the public service, and offering to the Government as a gunboat the schooner which had been his home for seventeen months. He immediately found himself busily occupied, for he was assigned to service in the field and soon afterward took charge of an army hospital, in which the number of patients ranged from 3,000 to 5,000. The accounts of his expedition published in the daily journals at the time of his return were meagre, and in the pressure of more exciting and engrossing news were speedily forgotten, so that this record possesses all the interest that would attach to it if it told the story of research but just completed. The time thus secured by Dr. HAYES for the more careful arrangement and condensation of his papers has been well and faithfully improved, and as the result we have in this volume one of the most interesting accounts of Arctic exploration yet given to the public. The project which Dr. HAYES entertained when he started upon his voyage comprehended an extensive scheme of discovery. The route he proposed to take was that by way of Smith's Sound, and his object was to complete the survey of the north coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land, and to make such explorations as he might find practicable in the direction of the North Pole. He intended to make Grinnell Land the base of operations, and accepting the deductions of many learned physicists that the North Pole cannot be frozen, and that an open area of varying extent must be found within the ice-belt which is known to invest it, he desired to add to the proofs which had already been accumulated by the early Dutch and English voyagers, and, more recently, by the researches of SCORESBY, WRANGLE and PARRY, and still later by Dr. KANE's expedition. At the outset he found it almost impossible to enlist the interest of wealthy men and even of scientific societies in his project, and when after months of exertion this was accomplished, he found great difficulties in engaging competent assistants and a crew capable of performing the work which he knew from his former experience, would be required of it. He was very fortunate, however, in securing the services of AUGUST SONNTAG, who sacrificed the position of Associate Director of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, to go with him as astronomer and second in command. Finally, on July 6, 1860, as we have already stated, the *United States* left Boston. On her voyage northward the most important incident was a narrow escape from shipwreck on Cape Race, and after having been twenty days out, during which time an average run of one hundred miles daily was made, the coast of Greenland was sighted. Pröven was the first port touched at, and there Dr. HAYES hoped to receive many important articles of his outfit, including dogs. To his disappointment he found that a disease had swept off half the teams. With marked courtesy and praiseworthy generosity, Mr. HANSEN, the chief trader, placed his own dogs at the Doctor's disposal, and also did all else in his power to further the objects of his expedition. On Aug. 12 the *United States* left Pröven, and on the evening of the same day reached Upernavik. In connection with his visit to this point, Dr. HAYES gives us the following pleasant picture of domestic life in those regions:

"To the parsonage I quickly found my way, for I fancied that from behind the neat muslin curtains of its odd little windows I detected a female face. I tapped at the door, and was ushered into a cozy little apartment, (the fastidious neatness of which left no doubt as to the sex of its occupants,) by the oddest specimen of woman-kind that ever answered bell. She was a full-blown Esquimaux, with coppery complexion and black hair, which was twisted into a knot on the top of her head. She wore a jacket which extended to her waist, seal-skin pantaloons, and boots reaching above the knees, dyed scarlet and embroidered in a manner that would astonish the girls of Dresden. The room was redolent of the fragrant rose and mignonette and heliotrope, which nestled in the sunlight under the snow-white curtains. A canary chirped on its perch above the door, a cat was purring on the hearth-rug, and an unmistakable gentleman put out a soft white hand to give me welcome. It was the Rev. Mr. ANTON, missionary of the place. Mrs. ANTON soon emerged from a snug little chamber adjoining. Her sister came in immediately afterward, and we were soon grouped about a home-like table; a genuine bottle of Lafitte, choice coffee, Danish fare, and Danish heartiness, quickly made us forget the hardships of our cramped life in the little tempest-tossed schooner."

While here Mr. GIBSON CARUTHERS, a valued member of the expedition, died and was buried. Several important additions were made to the party in the shape of dogs and men, and soon the expedition was cut loose from civilization, and on its way to the northward again. On Aug. 21, another stop was made at a small harbor without a name, where the dog teams of JENSEN, one of the assistants, were to be taken aboard, and while there Dr. HAYES improved his enforced leisure by measuring a mammoth iceberg, which the natives told him had been stranded there for two years. The square wall which faced his base of measurement was three hundred and fifteen feet high, and a fraction over three-quarters of a mile long. Being almost square-sided above the sea, the same shape must have been extended beneath it; and since, by measurements made two days before, the Doctor had discovered that fresh-water ice floating in salt water has above the surface to below it the proportion of one to seven, he concluded that this crystalized piece of Eric's Greenland had stranded in a depth of nearly half a mile. A rude estimate of this monster, made on the spot, gave him in cubical contents about twenty-seven thousand millions of feet, and in weight something like two thousand millions of tons. On Aug. 22 another start was made, and the course of the vessel was shaped for Melville Bay. Fifty-five hours sailing carried the expedition across this sheet of water, which is so familiar to all Arctic navigators, and on Aug. 28 the struggle with the ice-fields, which was known to be inevitable, had commenced in dead earnest. The Doctor did his best to cross Smith's Sound, and for eight days carried on a contest, the desperate character of which can be best learned from the very graphic description of it which is given in the book itself. The schooner was so roughly handled in this ordeal that her commander was glad enough to find shelter in Hartstene Bay, and there he concluded to winter. On Oct. 16 the sun sunk beneath the horizon, or as Dr. HAYES puts it with poetic circumlocution, "the fair-haired god of light reposed beneath the southern cross," and the four-months' night had begun. Hunting deer, racing the dogs, birthday parties, chasing bears, and other amusements, diversified by the more serious work of making scientific observations and publishing the Port Foulke *Weekly News*, served to pass away the long night both pleasantly and profitably. But these four months of inactivity were marked by serious and indeed mournful incidents as well. The distemper which had proved so fatal among the dogs at Upernavik and Pröven broke out among th[ose] attached to the expedition and reduced the [illegible]. Knowing that it would be impossible to push his explorations when the season should open if he remained thus crippled, Dr. HAYES consulted with his companions and Mr. SONNTAG volunteered to undertake a trip to some of the Esquimaux settlements, in order to make good the losses in dogs. He started, with a companion, but never returned. A shade of mystery surrounded his fate, for, as Dr. HAYES implies, it seems impossible that one so experienced as he was in Arctic explorations should have been frozen to death, as his companion alleged that he was. His remains were subsequently recovered by Dr. HAYES, who thus had the sad satisfaction of giving them Christian burial. But the long night ended at last, and as reinforcements both of men and dogs had been secured from the Esquimaux, Dr. HAYES on April 3, after thorough preparation, started with his sledge to cross Smith's Sound. The story of the hardships which he and his party endured, and of the obstacles which he met and overcame, is intensely interesting. At one time he encountered a temperature 68½ deg. below zero, or 100½ deg. below the freezing point of water; the lowest, Dr. HAYES thinks, ever noted by any traveler while in the field. Sledges were broken in surmounting the fields of ice hummocks; the men gave out one after another in consequence of the great labor they were compelled to perform, and, under the delays which were constantly experienced, the supply of provisions both for men and dogs diminished at an alarming rate. Of this part of the expedition Dr. HAYES writes:

"The journey across the Sound from Cairn Point was unexampled in Arctic traveling. The distance from land to land, as the crow flies, did not exceed 80 miles; and yet, as hitherto observed, the journey consumed 31 days—but little more than two miles daily. The track, however, which we were forced to choose was often, at least three times, that of a straight line; and since almost every mile of that tortuous route was traveled over three and often five times, in bringing up the separate portions of our cargo, our actual distance did not probably average less than 16 miles daily, or about 500 miles in all, between Cairn Point and Cape Hawks. The last 40 miles, made with dog-sledges alone, occupied 16 days—a circumstance which will of itself exhibit the difficult nature of the undertaking, especially when it is borne in mind that 40 miles to an ordinary team of dogs, over usually fair ice, is a trifling matter for five hours, and would not fatigue the team half so much as a single hour's pulling of the same load over such hummocks as confronted us throughout this entire journey."

After crossing the Sound Dr. HAYES kept on his course remorselessly, leaving behind one after another of his men with dogs and provisions enough to enable them to return to the schooner, until at last but one companion, GEO. F. KNORR, was left him. Upon May 18, while still traveling northward, they suddenly came upon rotten ice which prevented their further progress. Climbing a steep hillside until he had attained an elevation of about eight hundred feet above the sea Dr. HAYES describes as follows what he saw:

"The ice was everywhere in the same condition as in the mouth of the bay, across which I had endeavored to pass. A broad crack, starting from the middle of the bay, stretched over the sea, and uniting with other cracks as it meandered to the eastward, it expanded as the delta of some mighty river discharging into the ocean, and under a water-sky, which hung upon the northern and eastern horizon, it was lost in the open sea. Standing against the dark sky at the north, there was seen in the dim distance the white glimmering summit of a noble headland—the most northern known land upon the globe. I judged it to be in latitude 82° 30', or 450 miles from the North Pole. Nearer, another bold cape stood forth; and nearer still the headland, for which I had been steering my course the day before, rose majestically from the sea, as if pushing up into the very skies a lofty mountain peak, upon which the Winter had dropped its diadem of snows. There was no land visible except the coast upon which I stood. The sea beneath me was a mottled sheet of white and dark patches, these latter being either soft decaying ice, or places where the ice had wholly disappeared. These spots were heightened in intensity of shade, and multiplied in size as they receded, until the belt of the water-sky blended them all together into one uniform color of dark blue. The old and solid floes (some quarter of a mile, and others miles across) and the massive ridges and wastes of hummocked ice which lay piled between them and around their margins, were the only parts of the sea which retained the whiteness and solidity of Winter. I reserve to another chapter all discussion of the value of the observations which I made from this point. Suffice it here to say that all the evidences showed that I stood upon the shores of the Polar Basin, and that the broad ocean lay at my feet; that the land upon which I stood, culminating in the distant cape before me, was but a point of land projecting far into it, like the Ceverro Vostochnoi Noss of the opposite coast of Siberia; and that the little margin of ice which line the shore was being steadily worn away; and within a month the whole sea would be as free from ice as I had seen the north water of Baffin's Bay—interrupted only by a moving pack drifting to and fro at the will of the winds and currents.

"To proceed further North was, of course, impossible. The crack which I have mentioned would, of itself, have prevented us from making the opposite land, and the ice outside the bay was even more decayed than inside. Several open patches were observed near the shore, and in one of these there was seen a flock of *Dovekie*. At several points during our march up Kennedy Channel I had observed their breeding places, but I was not a little surprised to see the birds at this locality, so early in the season. Several burgomaster-gulls flew over head, making their way northward, seeking the open water for their feeding-grounds and Summer haunts. Around these haunts of the birds there is never ice after the early days of June.

"And now my journey was ended, and I had nothing to do but make my way back to Port Foulke. It now only remained for us to plant our flag in token of our discovery, and to deposit a record in proof of our presence. The flags were tied to the whip-lash, and suspended between two tall rocks, and while we were building a cairn, they were allowed to flutter in the breeze; then, tearing a leaf from my note-book, I wrote on it as follows:

"This point, the most northern land that has ever been reached, was visited by the undersigned, May 18 and 19, 1861, accompanied by GEORGE F. KNORR, traveling with a dog-sledge. We arrived here after a toilsome march of forty-six days from my Winter harbor, near Cape Alexander, at the mouth of Smith Sound. My observations place us in latitude 81 deg. 35 min., longitude 70 deg. 30 min. West. Our further progress was stopped by rotten ice and cracks. Kennedy Channel appears to expand into the Polar Basin; and, satisfied that it is navigable at least during the months of July, August and September, I go hence to my Winter harbor to make another trial to get through Smith Sound with my vessel, after the ice breaks up this Summer.

I. I. HAYES.

MAY 19, 1861.

This record being carefully secured in a small glass vial, which I brought for the purpose, it was deposited beneath the cairn; and then our faces were turned homewards."

We shall not undertake here to discuss the question whether this was really "the open Polar Sea." Dr. HAYES argues eloquently and forcibly in support of his belief that it was, and the array of facts which he presents is certainly strong, but there are many who will not regard it as conclusive, and who will wait to see what other explorers may discover before they accord to Dr. HAYES all the credit that he so emphatically claims. All, however, will cheerfully yield him credit for having displayed an intrepidity, daring and perseverance in the pursuit of his project, which reflect honor upon the American name, and in view of this few will be so ungracious as to criticise the highly poetical descriptions, or the egotism, partially inevitable at least, in which the book abounds. All will be glad to give it the place in their libraries which it emphatically deserves, beside works commemorative of the exploits of other American explorers.

The volume is everything that could be desired in respect of mechanical execution. The illustrations, which are all after sketches or descriptions by Dr. HAYES, have an additional charm thrown around them by the pencils of DARLEY, WHITE and FENN, and are, without exception, spirited and artistic. The maps enable the reader to follow the course of the expedition with ease, and, as regards typography, it need only be said that the volume was printed at the Riverside Press.

The German Society of New-York.

The eighty-third annual report of the Board of Directors of this Society has just been completed. The objects of this Society are very commendable; they consist in affording protection and giving advice to newly-arrived immigrants from Germany, and also to assist such Germans in the City as need help. Both these purposes are praiseworthy in every respect, but we confess to have been surprised to read, in the report of the Treasurer, on page 33, that although the Society numbers seven hundred members, the most of whom belong to the wealthiest inhabitants of our City, it could do but little to supply the most pressing wants of German poor, and that for the current year its available means for that purpose will be still more reduced. The estimates of the Treasurer show, that while in 1866 the sum of $8,506 45 has been distributed among the poor and $[illegible] was paid for [illegible] furnished to needy [illegible], only about six thousand dollars will remain for these objects, and even then $1,720 will have to be anticipated [from the] regular contributions of members for 1868, due in September next. We should think that the regret so keenly expressed by Mr. H. R. KUNHARDT, the Treasurer, ought not to fail of largely increasing the means of the Society to do its good work. The total income of the Society for the year, exclusive of interest and dividends on its invested capital derived from various gifts, legacies and other sources, was only $17,936 [illegible]. Considering our large and wealthy German population, it ought to be three times that, at least.

There is one matter treated of in this report which is not only of local, but of general, and we may even say, of national importance. This is the matter of directing German immigration to the Southern States. The Board of Directors say that in the course of the past year they have spared no effort and made use of all available avenues to gather correct information upon the general social and industrial condition of the Southern States, with a view to present a correct judgment as to the advisability of recommending the Germans to settle in the South. The report concentrates all the information received into seven distinct statements, which we will briefly give as follows:

1. The majority of the people of nearly all the Southern States favor immigration, and prefer, in general, the Germans.
2. Measures for the encouragement of immigration have been adopted in some of the States, and are under consideration in others.
3. The laws of all the Southern States afford the same protection to the immigrant as to all other white inhabitants.
4. Field laborers are sought after most, but mechanics, artisans, and all other trades can find profitable employment, particularly in the larger cities.
5. Land in any desired quantity can be bought or leased at cheap rates, or can be worked advantageously on shares.
6. Employers in general are willing to pay adequate wages, to furnish board to their hands, and provide them with such quarters as they possess.
7. The South offers to the settler the following advantages: Fertility of soil, variety of climate, mineral wealth, proximity and access to good markets, water-power and other facilities for manufacturing, which in many cases surpass those in the Northern and Western States; and, lastly, the great variety of products, the chief of which, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, are of high value and yield a larger profit to the producer than any other agricultural product. As the best for German settlements the report recommends the Border States, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, and the northern and western regions of Texas.

In the report for 1865, which is also before us, the Board of Directors refer quite at length to some of the disadvantages that Germans settling in the South must prepare themselves for. These references are based upon quite a correct appreciation of Southern society as it was before and during the war. The system of labor, before the abolition of slavery, necessitated that labor was generally dishonored as the task of a slave. They assert, this year, that in most parts of the South, through the impoverishment of a large number of the wealthy families and the enfranchisement of the negroes, this disadvantage to the immigrant laborer has been greatly diminished, though it has not entirely disappeared. They, last year, also alluded to the neglect of the public-school system in the South, which has found such a wondrous development in the North. They also refer to the paucity of German residents in the Southern States, excepting some of the larger towns, where the newly-arrived immigrant, ignorant of the language and customs of the country, would have to suffer many hardships and privations, which here, in the Northern States, by the aid and assistance of friends or countrymen, he can easily avoid. Nevertheless, considering the many natural advantages of the South, and the assiduity with which the better part of the Southern population tries to familiarize itself with the new order of society and system of labor, the report says that as soon as German laborers and settlements shall have gained a firm footing in those States, the great stream of emigration from Germany will bend its flow thither. To effect this, the report informs us that societies, similar to the one in New-York, for the promotion and protection of German emigration, and in which German residents of the several places take a leading part, have been organized at Richmond, for Virginia; at Knoxville, for Tennessee, and Montgomery, for Alabama. Similar societies, we believe, have been in successful operation for many years at Wheeling, for West Virginia; at Louisville, for Kentucky; at St. Louis, for Missouri, and at New-Orleans, for Louisiana. The report speaks of the hope, based probably upon information received, that not only the State Governments of the South, but also the intelligent part of the population, will do everything possible for them in their present condition, not only to attract the German immigrant, but to make it to his interest to connect himself closely with his new home.

These suggestions of the report are matters of profound interest to our Southern friends. Next to their political rehabilitation, to resuscitate their industry and agricultural prosperity are things of the most vital importance to their future. And to succeed in this depends wholly upon themselves.

Many papers have stated that Hon. ONSLOW STEARNS of New-Hampshire, and many of his friends, who resented his defeat as a candidate for Governor in the recent Republican Convention, attended the Democratic Convention, held a few days afterward, and apparently acquiesced in its proceedings. This is an error, as Mr. STEARNS was not present at the Democratic Convention, and probably very few, if any, of his friends have any sympathy with that party.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FERRY INVESTIGATION.

Third Day's Session of the Committee—Complaints Against the Hoboken and Weehawken Ferries—The Committee Examine the Ferries for Themselves.

The Legislative Committee on Navigation and Commerce, deputed to investigate the management of the ferries running out of New-York, held their third meeting yesterday at the Astor House in this City. Hon. Mr. BARBER, who was absent at the previous session of the Committee in Brooklyn, appeared and took his seat, thereby making the commission full. Quite a large number of citizens were in attendance—more than the small room allotted to the sessions of the Committee could comfortably accommodate.

Mr. OAKEY, the Chairman of the Committee, announced the object of their meeting, and said they proposed at this session to hear complaints with regard to the North River ferries more particularly, although statements with regard to any of the ferries would be listened to.

A CURIOUS APPLICATION.

The first person who addressed the Committee was JOHN J. STEPHENSON, who appeared with crutches, and related the manner in which he was injured two years ago on the Fulton Ferry. In crossing from Brooklyn to New-York he met with an accident on the arrival of the boat at the New-York slip. In attempting to leave the boat his foot was caught between the end of the boat and the bridge and badly crushed, so that he was laid up for some time in the hospital, and finally had to have his foot amputated. He wanted to know if the Committee could not afford him some relief. On being questioned by the Committee he admitted that the accident arose from his own carelessness; that the chain had not been taken down when he attempted to leave the boat, although he said it hung so low that he stepped over without noticing it. He said that the Union Ferry Company had given him $250 out of charity, though they did not admit any carelessness on their part, and his lawyer had advised him that he could not recover anything by an action at law. The Committee were obliged to inform Mr. STEPHENSON that they could do nothing for him, it being beyond the powers delegated to them, and out of the line of their duties. If he had any suggestions to make calculated to prevent similar accidents in future, they would be glad to hear them. He said that he attributed his accident to the fact that the chain was not high enough.

In this connection, a gentleman from Williams[burgh] [illegible] the boat, [illegible] he said would jump from the boat [illegible] after the boat, unless they were absolutely [illegible]. He had done it himself, although he was always severe on anybody else that he saw do it.

Mr. CARPENTER [illegible] if [illegible] there would not be a thousand complaints against it by passengers where there was one against the present system.

Mr. WARREN thought very likely there would be.

Some conversation followed with regard to the management of the Williamsburgh ferries which Mr. WARREN said he would enter more fully into when the Committee held their session over there. He said it astonished the people of Williamsburgh to think there should be any complaint against the Union Ferry Company. They thought over there that if they were only under the care of the Union Ferry Company they would be the happiest people in the world.

THE HOBOKEN FERRIES.

Mr. WM. D. PORTER then addressed the Committee on the management of the Hoboken ferries, owned by Commodore STEVENS. He complained that there was a detention of ten, or fifteen, or twenty minutes almost every day over the regular time for running the trips on the Barclay-street Ferry. The accommodations for passengers who were left waiting for the boats were horrible, both on the New-York and Hoboken sides. On the Hoboken side there was but one room—the smoking-room—for passengers in waiting, and ladies and those who did not smoke were obliged to stand outside in the cold. Last night, (Thursday,) to his astonishment, he found the boats running much more promptly than usual—probably in anticipation of a visit from the Legislative Committee. The boats on this ferry were too small and there were not enough of them. Most of them were old and unsafe. The *Chancellor Livingston* is forty years old. Owing to the unfrequency of the trips an immense number of carts and teams collect at the ferry, and they are allowed to drive on to the boats in the most reckless manner, frequently running over the passengers and endangering their lives. During the morning trips, which take the passengers from the Morris and Essex Railroad, the boats are so overcrowded that comparatively few of the passengers can get into the small cabins, and ladies are compelled to stand outside without shelter. He believed Mr. STEVENS, who owns the whole ferry, should be compelled to run more boats, and better boats.

Mr. F. P. BRADSHAW said he desired to confirm all that had been said by Mr. PORTER, and he also wished to call the attention of the Committee to another inconvenience and danger arising from the custom of the employes of the boats to give orders to the carts and trucks to drive off as soon as the boat arrives in the slip and before the foot passengers had a chance to leave the boats, thereby greatly endangering their lives and limbs. He said that it was also a common thing to see a portion of the space allotted to foot passengers occupied by vehicles. There ought, in his opinion, to be a regulation, strictly enforced, to allow foot passengers to leave the boats before the vehicles are driven off.

Mr. E. J. SPRAGUE also wished to testify to the entire inadequacy of the waiting-rooms on both sides of the Hoboken Ferries. Smoking was allowed in all the rooms and ladies and gentlemen, loafers, rowdies and drunken men were all huddled up together. As for the boats, of which there were six on all the ferries, they were mostly old and dilapidated. The *Morrisdeon* and the *Hoboken* were fair boats, the *James Watt* was an old boat repaired over; the *Passaic* was also an old boat and unsafe. The employes of the Company were generally rude and ungentlemanly; the bridges were without floats, and suspended only by chains which frequently broke down, endangering the lives of all that happened to be on them. On the Hoboken side the bridges were not covered, and there was no protection from rain or the inclemency of the weather. Mr. STEPHENS had been threatened by the patrons of the ferry with an application to the Legislature for redress. He laughed and said he could get the members down to No. 10 and make it all right.

Mr. OAKEY—That is the New-Jersey Legislature?

Mr. SPRAGUE—Yes. [Laughter.]

Witness explained that "No. 10," as he understood, was a private entertainment room in one of the Hoboken hotels.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. W. SHIPMAN, one of the managers of the Hoboken ferries, addressed the Committee at great length in defence of and apology for the shortcomings of those ferries. He said that the complaints were no doubt true in some instances, but they did not represent fairly the general working of the ferries. As for the boats, he claimed that they were built with greater regard to strength than the boats on any other ferries; as to size, three of them had more superficial feet on deck than any East River ferry-boat, and all of them had better safeguards against accident than any other ferry-boats. The Hoboken ferries, he said, were not paying concerns; no private company could run them at the present rates without losing money; the present owner made them pay because he was a large property owner in Hoboken, and the ferry facilities increased the value of this property. Independent of this, the ferries had not paid two per cent. on their cost since they were established. The increase in the coal bills alone in 1865 over what they were in 1860 was $35,000. None of the ferries on the North River were remunerative *per se*; the Erie Railroad Ferry was kept up by the railroad; so was the Jersey City Ferry, though that might, perhaps, at present pay expenses. It was for the interest of the owner of the Hoboken ferries to run just as good ferries as he could afford to. As to the overcrowding spoken of, he said it only occurred once a day, on the arrival of the morning trains on the Morris and Essex Railroad. At all other times of the day there was room enough.

Mr. BRADSHAW in reply denied that the boats were overcrowded only once a day, and submitted to the Committee the time-table of the Morris and Essex Railroad, showing that they ran fifteen trains each way per day, most of them at morning and night, and nearly all of them ran with large numbers of passengers.

THE WEEHAWKEN FERRY.

Senator LAMBIER addressed the Committee in reference to the Weehawken and Forty-second-street Ferry. He said the people using that ferry had been finding fault for two years and could get no redress from the New-Jersey Legislature or from the New-York Common Council, and they now wished to see if the Legislative Committee could do anything for them. The Grand Jury of Hudson County had found an indictment against the Ferry, which he would submit to the Committee, and every word of which he would indorse. There was but one boat on the ferry—the *Julia*—and this was entirely incompetent and unsafe. He had frequently been in the middle of the river on this boat when he would have given anything to be safely on shore. So unsafe was it considered that he and many of his friends, frequently drove down to the Hoboken Ferry rather than risk their lives upon it. A year ago the lease of this ferry from New-York City ran out, and Mr. DOLL obtained a new lease for ten years. The people did not interfere with his getting the lease, as he had expended some money on the docks, and made great promises of what he would do when he got it; but since he obtained the new lease the management of the ferry had gone from bad to worse, and it was totally unfit for use, and a nuisance to the traveling public that were obliged to patronize it.

OTTO ROHLER, who said he lived close by the Weehawken Ferry, confirmed all that was said by the last speaker, and more. He said the concern was not fit to be called a ferry. Old Charon would not use it to cross the River Styx. [Laughter.] The sidewalks leading to the ferry were only man-traps, and the docks were worn out and dilapidated. The boat *Julia* ran just to suit herself; there was no regularity at all about her trips. Her cabins were occupied by pigs and sheep, and the whole boat was so rotten she would hardly hold together. The men employed on the boat were picked up from the quarries, and were totally incompetent. The fare on the boat was five cents for foot passengers, and sheep that occupied the cabin were charged three cents a head. [Laughter.]

ADOLPH MECHERER confirmed the story of the previous witness, and said that passengers were compelled to wait for cattle and wagons before they were allowed to go aboard the boat.

Mr. WM. ANDERSON related some of the defects of the South Seventh-street and Roosevelt-street Ferry that had come under his observation, and which will be more fully considered when the Committee meet in Williamsburgh on Monday next.

Mr. DEMING complained of the conduct of the Hamilton-avenue Ferry, and said that one of the boats was frequently hauled off that ferry at a late hour in the afternoon, when workingmen wished to come home from their business. He also complained of the practice of allowing people to collect on the bridge when a boat is coming in, and rushing on the boat before those who had crossed had time to get off. They frequently, he said, pushed people back endangering their lives, and preventing them from leaving the boat without the risk of being pushed into the dock. He suggested that some means be adopted to prevent people from going on to the bridge until after the boats had delivered their passengers.

No further complainants appearing the Committee adjourned the investigation till this morning at 10 o'clock.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Committee visited the Hoboken ferries to investigate their accommodations and management for themselves. This is doubtless the best course the Committee can pursue, for the investigation thus far has shown that much of the time of the Committee is taken up in listening to complaints that have little bearing on the subject of the investigation, and the remedy for which is beyond their control.

THE SIXTH-STREET HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer and Verdict of the Jury—The Prisoner Committed for Trial—A Censure by the Jury.

Agreeably to previous announcement Coroner SCHIRMER went to No. 57 Sixth-street, yesterday, for the purpose of holding an inquest over the remains of LOUIS KLEMANN, whose death was the result of injuries received at the hands of his sister, REGINA KLEMANN, who was arrested by the Seventeenth Precinct Police on Thursday. After empaneling a Jury the Coroner proceeded to examine the [witnesses, and elicited] the following evidence:

Mary [Klemann] deposed: I reside at No. [illegible] Sixth-street, and am the wife of deceased; on Tuesday evening, a week ago, about 6 o'clock, [he came home] with a wound inflicted on his forehead; that was the first I knew of the affair; I opened the door and let him in, and he wanted me to go to the Station-house with him; when he came near the light I saw the blood running down his forehead and face; I did not want to go to the station-house at first, and he told me his sister gave him a blow with a hatchet; her name is Regina; and then I went with him; I wanted him to go first to a druggist, but he said "No, let us go first to the Station-house;" and we went to No. 58 First-avenue, where it happened; it was formerly my husband's place of business; my husband went down to the business place and I went up stairs and called upon Mrs. Sophia Eidenwild, whom I asked her to come down stairs, and I then went down into the store, but saw no one but my brother-in-law, Valentine, a [illegible], and Jacob Webber, the barkeeper, and a shoemaker, Zeifried, who lives at No. 58 First-avenue; my husband then said, "Let us go to the Station-house;" and I said "No; we must not go there just now;" Mrs. Eidenwild, the barkeeper, and the brother of Mrs. Eidenwild went to the Station-house, and my husband made a complaint to the Captain, who asked him who inflicted the wound, and he said his sister, and the Captain told him to go to the drug-store; my husband wanted the prisoner arrested, but I said no, as she was in the family; we then went to the druggist's at the corner of First-avenue and Sixth-street, when he declined dressing the wound as he was incompetent; we tried several surgeons, but were not successful, but got a Mr. Diehm, of Seventh-street, between Avenue A and B, who examined the wound, said it was not very dangerous, and ordered cold applications; we then came home to this house and put my husband to bed, when he appeared much grieved at the thought that his sister had wounded him; I declined the assistance of my friends as I did not consider the wound dangerous; at noon next day Mr. Diehm came and examined and dressed the wound; I asked my husband what we should do, and he said, "Mary, I don't think the wound dangerous, and on account of my old parents we will let her alone, and God will punish her;" I asked how it happened; he said he went up stairs to call Jacob Webber; as he came down stairs he heard the prisoner's room door; and on turning round saw Regina, who asked him if he had scolded enough, and struck him with the hatchet, when he called for assistance, falling on his face; Mrs. Eidenwild, her husband, brother and son came out, when the prisoner attempted to strike him again, but was prevented by Mr. Eidenwild who wanted to wash the wound; he went to his place of business where he saw his brother Valentine and others; he told one of them to go for a watchman, but the order was countermanded by Valentine; my husband was former owner of the wine business in First-avenue, and made it over to his brothers Valentine and Karl in consideration of past services; about two weeks ago Karl went to Europe and we all went to see him off; Karl then asked my husband to look out for the business in his behalf; when they went back to the place they found Mr. Adam Miller behind the bar, which made my husband very angry; Mr. Miller was the intended father-in-law of Valentine; as Mr. Miller was often found behind the bar, my husband became much incensed; some days after my husband ordered Mr. Miller away and a quarrel occurred, when Miller said, "I will throw a stone in your way;" Regina came here over a year ago as a servant, and she afterward became housekeeper for Valentine and Karl Klemann; that was when we moved here; my husband had a quarrel with his sister and he forbade her coming to the house and requested me not to have anything to do with her, as she did not like me; she came on New-Year's Day, but I was sick and she was not admitted; I know of no other difficulty.

Frederick Roessler, M. D., of No. 128 Second-avenue, deposed: I was called last Tuesday week, three days after the occurrence, and found Mr. Klemann perfectly conscious, but a little excited, and complained of great pain in the wound; I examined the wound, and found a fracture and sharp cut in the middle of the os-frontis, and I thought it would be necessary to resort to trepanning; I informed his friends and lawyer of the danger of the wound and operation, and advised the deceased to make his will, which was done, but not signed; Dr. Krebiel and myself performed the operation the next day; we found the dura-mater inflamed, and the under part of the wound perforated three or four lines, and there were two clots of blood under and over the dura-mater, which I removed and it seemed to relieve his pain; on the seventh day after operation the patient died under convulsions.

Alexander F. Kershow, of No. 108 Fifth-street, deposed: I am a lawyer by profession and an intimate friend of deceased; I called upon deceased the evening following the occurrence, and found him in bed with his head bandaged; I advised him to get a better physician, but he declined, as he thought he would be up again in a few days; he wanted me to look after the business, and I agreed, to keep him quiet; I asked how the difficulty occurred, and he said he came out of Mr. Eidenwild's room and saw his sister before him and her arm raised; suddenly he was struck on the head; this occurred in the dark; Mrs. Eidenwild's room; his sister followed him and he said he was partially stunned and staggered toward tried to strike him, but only succeeded in scratching him; he said he wanted to do nothing to his sister, as it would kill his father and mother; I then left him, and recommended that a good physician be called.

Sophy Eidenwild, of No. 60 First-avenue, testified: At the time of the occurrence I lived at No. 58 First-avenue; on Tuesday evening a week ago, about 7:30 o'clock, deceased came to my room and asked why we were going to move, and I said I did not know, as Mr. Miller did not explain; he offered me rooms at No. 60 First-avenue, and he then bade me good night and went out; I heard the sound of a heavy fall; my brother and I went out to see what was the matter, and found the deceased on the landing; we tried to shut the door, when the prisoner tried to push it open and scratched the deceased; when I came out again the prisoner insulted me; I do not think deceased could have gone into his sister's room, as the time was too short; I heard no conversation or noise after deceased left my room; a fire occurred about two months ago in the prisoner's room, and she called my boy bad names, and I kept away from her. I never saw her so enraged before; I never had any quarrel with deceased.

Valentine Klemann, brother of the deceased, was next sworn, and deposed that the business relations between him and brothers were dissolved about a year ago, when the deceased made over the business to the other brothers—Karl and Valentine—and he stated that his sister, the prisoner, had informed him at the time of the quarrel that deceased had addressed her in a bad manner, using offensive language in Mrs. Eidenwild's room, and had struck her in the mouth as he came out and caught her by the throat to choke her, and she had found the hatchet by accident and struck him with it.

Leonhart Diehm sworn: I reside at No. 170 Seventh-street; I have never studied medicine in my life, but learned the business practically; I understand a surgeon to be a person who heals a wound; Mrs. Klemann and another lady called me to the drug store and there I found deceased; he appeared very feeble; I detected a wound inflicted by a sharp instrument, and I think the wound was about two inches long; I washed the wound out, made one stitch in the midst and then put on the adhesive plaster, and the next day when I came I heard that Dr. Roessler was attending, and I left then; I did not examine to see whether there was a fracture or not; I was a tailor lately, and before I practiced surgery.

[At the conclusion of this witness' testimony, the Coroner reprimanded him very severely for his conduct.]

Augustus Krebiel, M. D., and *Simeon N. Leo, M. D.*, deposed to having made a *post mortem* examination of deceased; they found a wound exactly in the middle of the os frontis and a fracture extending about half an inch in length and making a deep incised wound, with the signs of a recent operation; death, in the opinion of the doctors, was the result of injuries inflicted by a heavy blunt instrument.

Upon this evidence the Jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That the said LOUIS KLEMANN came to his death by injuries inflicted with a hatchet in the hands of his sister, REGINA KLEMANN, on Jan. 29, 1867, and we would censure L. DIEHM, of No. 170 Seventh-street, for undertaking business he don't understand."

The prisoner was then examined by the Coroner. She is a native of Germany, — years of age, and a housekeeper. In answer to the charge, she made the following statement: "I struck my brother with the hatchet in self-defence, and I had no intention to kill my brother."

She was then committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The deceased was a native of Germany and 35 years of age.

NAVIGATION.

Preparations for the Resumption of Sound and River Travel—What the Various Lines are Doing—Navigation on the Hudson River.

The opening of navigation is looked forward to with almost as much anxiety by our citizens as the breaking up of the ice in the Neva is to the inhabitants of St. Petersburgh. As our rivers free themselves from the bonds which confine them, trade, which has been dormant during the long Winter, springs once more to life. Our piers and wharves are crowded with arriving and departing merchandise, our streets are filled with strangers from the West and South, and our rivers are ploughed by a thousand keels. In fact, New-York is not New-York so long as her waters remain unnavigable. Over these great highways comes five-fifths of her wealth. Shut them, and the great City languishes. Her railroads cannot carry one-twentieth part of the freight she has to send away and to receive. Millions of bushels of grain, hundreds of thousands of barrels of beef and pork and flour and lard remain locked up in the storehouses of the West. All these New-York is ready to receive and dispose of as soon as navigation is open.

At the present time we have three lines of steamers plying between this City and Albany, the trip being made in about ten hours. Most of them are first-class vessels, beautifully furnished and perfectly appointed in every respect—the saloons equaling those of our best hotels, and the meals served in a style that would do honor to a Fifth-avenue mansion. It is not so many years since that the only mode of transit between New-York and Albany was by sailing vessels, such as now are devoted to carrying hay, lumber and other bulky articles. The time consumed in the voyage was about six days. Even the Royal Governor of the Province, on a diplomatic mission, could not get there any quicker. The New-York Weekly *Post Boy*, of June 11, 1774, informs its readers that "on [illegible] that His Excellency, our Governor, [illegible] hired a sloop for Albany, where he is to [illegible] of the Five Nations of Indians." On [illegible] we are informed that His Excellency [arrived at Alb]any on the previous Monday. This was certainly slow work, and shows that they were by no means in a hurry in those days.

Now, as then, the Hudson is the favorite road to Albany, the means of locomotion being somewhat different. There are few persons even now, when everybody is expected to be in a hurry, and is generally supposed to be after no good if he is not in a hurry, who does not prefer a river steamer to a railroad car. There can certainly be no comparison between an elegantly furnished and well-ventilated saloon and a [illegible] with air, and either too cold or too hot.

From present indications it is difficult to say when the navigation of the Hudson River will be fairly opened. In 1864 the first boat got through on the 15th of March; in 1865 the propeller *Erastus Corning* reached Albany on the 21st of March; last year the 20th was the opening day. If the present mild weather continues the river may be open by the 20th, though the ice is said to be very hard and solid. It is not a little, however, that will stop our river boats, and as soon as the least chance offers they will be at work.

The People's Line have already commenced preparations for the resumption of their trips. They will run three lines this year—one to Albany, one to Athens and one to Troy. The boats of this line are the *St. John*, *Dean Richmond*, *Drew*, *Hendrick Hudson* and *Cornelius Vanderbilt*. The *Drew* is an entirely new boat has just been completed, and surpasses any river boat yet built. In her general construction she resembles the *St. John* and *Richmond*, but is more elaborately finished. The line to Athens will run at a later hour than the Albany line, for the accommodation of passengers arriving here from the south and east. At Athens connection will be made with the trains running west and north. The improvement of the Hudson River above Hudson has been of great advantage, and has rendered the route to Athens very out of New-York. The Company have made ample arrangements at Piers Nos. 40 and 41 for the reception and dispatch of passengers and freight.

The day line of steamers to Albany will not commence running before the 1st of May. They retain their old landing place at the foot of Desbrosses-street. The *Daniel Drew* and *Chauncey Vibbard* will form the line. They are now being thoroughly overhauled, repainted and redecorated.

The Boston, Newport, Fall River and other lines running through the Sound have continued their trips through the Winter, though not on regular time, and carrying but few passengers. The ice blockade at Fort Schuyler was soon broken up. In a short time the regular season trips will be resumed.

The Boston, Newport and New-York line (Fall River) resumed their regular trips on the 6th inst. The boats had been making trips at irregular intervals during the Winter, but merely for the purpose of clearing off the large amount of Eastern freight accumulated in the store-houses in this City. The line comprises the *Old Colony* and the *Empire State*. They now leave their pier at the foot of Murray-street daily at 4 P. M. for Newport. The *Old Colony* was built last year, and is heated by steam and lighted with gas, rendering her equal to some of the North River boats in her appointments and accommodations. The *Mount Vernon* is being run as a freight boat only. The *Newport* and *Metropolis* are receiving the usual overhauling preparatory to the resumption of Summer travel. The rates of fare and freight remain the same as last year.

The Merchants' Steamship Company here, it is said, sold the steamers *Bristol* and *Providence*, intended to run between Bristol and New-York; and the *Plymouth Rock* and *Warrior* will also be sold on the 13th inst., and the affairs of the Company closed up. Whether or not the purchasers of the *Bristol* and *Providence* intend to run them between Bristol and New-York is not known.

The favorite New-Haven and Hartford Line has resumed its regular trips, the *Continental* leaving Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M., and the *Elm City* at 11 P. M.

The steamer *Bridgeport*, for Bridgeport, leaves Pier No. 35 East River at noon daily. The Company have also put on the *J. B. Schuyler* as a freight boat. An immense quantity of merchandise is awaiting transportation to the East, and a busy time is anticipated.

The Boston lines will resume their regular trips in a very short time.

Among the boats carrying passengers exclusively, are those running to Harlem, Sag Harbor, and the various landing places on the North River. A few days ago the Harlem boats made an ineffectual attempt to cut through the ice. Subsequently they were successful, and their regular trips will be resumed next week. The boat to Sag Harbor has already commenced running. The boats to Sing Sing, Yonkers, &c., will not probably resume their trips for some weeks to come.

An Interesting and Important Case Under the Excise Law—Arrest of Two Police Officers on a Charge of Assault and Battery—They Decline to Furnish Bail and are Fully Committed for Trial.

In the TIMES of the 21st ult., among the names of parties arrested for alleged violation of the Excise Law, appeared those of THOMAS GREGAN and ALLEN WOOLFORD, the former the proprietor of the Mansion stables, at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, and the latter a barkeeper in his employ, for it would appear that the stable-keeper was licensed to sell liquor upon the premises. The record shows that at an early hour on Sunday morning, the 20th ult., Officers LEVINS and VAN GLEISEN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, went to the stables before mentioned, and seeing a light within knocked at the door. Upon being admitted they found Messrs. GREGAN and WOOLFORD within. The officers told them that they might consider themselves under arrest for violation of the Excise Law, in having their bar open after midnight and on the Sabbath. The parties remonstrated, saying that the place was virtually closed, that no liquors were exposed for sale, and further, that the officers had no business upon the premises, and that they had better leave instanter. A fracas then ensued, during which, it is alleged, one of the officers drew a revolver and threatened to shoot GREGAN if he made further resistance. Eventually both he (GREGAN) and WOOLFORD were taken into custody by the Police and locked up for the night.

When the case came up at the Yorkville Court, Justice CONNOLLY deeming the evidence against the accused to be insufficient, dismissed the complaint and released the prisoners.

No sooner had they been suffered to depart, however, than they retaliated upon the Police officers by causing their arrest upon a charge of assault and battery. The Metropolitans were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, where they were formally arraigned, and then discharged upon their parole of honor to appear on the day set for an examination of the case. This was to have taken place on Wednesday of the present week, but the officers failed to appear. On Thursday, they were again arrested and taken before the Magistrate, to whom they explained that they were unable to be present on the previous day, owing to the fact of their arrest by the Sheriff under civil process, in suit for damages, commenced against them in the Superior Court. In that matter, they said they had given bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear, and were then ready to proceed in the matter of the criminal charge. Justice CONNOLLY stated to them that this was a serious complaint against them, and that, as a committing Magistrate, he was bound to demand bail from them or else imprison them for trial. He would, however, allow them to go once more upon their parole until yesterday morning, when he would expect them to appear before him and give bonds, in default of which he would be compelled to do an unpleasant thing, viz.: to commit them for trial.

Yesterday morning the officers were on hand promptly. They declined, however, to answer any of the questions propounded to them in the usual preliminary examination. In the matter of surety, they stated that they could furnish any amount if they wished to do so, but their instructions from their superior officers forbade them, and they preferred, if it must be so, to be committed. The Magistrate then made a formal demand upon them for $2,000 bail each, in default of which they were locked up to await trial.

Raid by the Police upon Sneak Thieves and Idle Persons—They are all Committed to the Tombs.

Inspector DILKS gave orders to the special detectives of the Metropolitan Police force on Thursday to arrest forthwith all idle or vagrant persons whom they might find while patroling their respective precincts, and also any suspicious characters. In obedience to these instructions the special officers made active search for such persons during Thursday night, and succeeded in arresting a large number of sneak and petty thieves, who were exhibited at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, and a few of the more prominent characters were photographed for future reference. This ceremony over, the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs Police Court.

ROBERT HALLIDAY, HENRY HOGAN, JAMES HOGAN, PETER BURNS, WM. WATSON and JAMES CLARK were arrested by Officer MCGIVNEY, of the Eleventh Precinct, on a charge of prowling about the neighborhood of Avenue C and Tenth-street for the purpose of petty thieving.

JOHN [illegible] was arrested by Officer [illegible], of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having habitually frequented Chatham-street auction houses for the purpose of stealing.

JOSEPH [illegible] was arrested by Officer [illegible], of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who deposed that the prisoner was a well-known sneak thief in the vicinity of King and Varick streets.

Officer [illegible], of the Seventh Precinct, arrested PATRICK [illegible] and CHARLES RILEY, in Gouverneur-slip, and he accused them of haunting the docks with a view to plunder.

DAVID DONOGHUE and WM. DIBLEY were arrested by Officer MCARTHUR, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on a charge of having no visible means of support, and looking out for opportunities for petty thefts.

WM. BUCKLEY, JOHN WILLIAMSON and WM. MARKS, were arrested by Officer FIKE, of the Seventh Precinct, for prowling round the Bowery corners with a view to thieving.

Officer MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, JOHN MOULDER and JAMES MARTIN as well-known thieves in the Fourth Ward.

William Amona, James McWilliams, Frank Mason, Joseph Turrell, William Dougherty, Barney Smith, John McCormack, Theodore Wiley, William Reymond, Jerry Coughland *alias* Robert Fitzgerald, John W. Ridgeway, James Devina, John Meldrum, Wm. Still, James Joyce, Samuel Mack, Potter Browning, Wm. Reed, Michael McCormick, Henry Bennett, John Still, were also arrested by the Police, and arraigned before Justice DOWLING, who committed them to the Island as vagrants.

First Ward Industrial School and Free Reading-Room.

The First Ward Industrial School and Free Reading-room, organized as a branch of the Children's Aid Society, has just issued its eighth annual report. The location of the school at No. 50 Trinity-place, near Rector-street, is such as to secure it at all times sufficient material to work upon, whether in affording aid to the physical or intellectual wants of the poor children of the neighborhood. The objects of the school are to teach, clothe, in part feed and train to industrious habits the destitute children of the First Ward. The report sets forth that there have been cared for during the past year in the school 243 boys and girls—the average daily attendance being 80.

The free reading-room established in June last has been quite a success, the attendance each evening averaging about 50—quite a large number for the neighborhood. The object had in view in opening the reading-room was to furnish a pleasant resort for that class of people, to be found in all thickly populated wards, who have no means of gaining access to the news of the day, and who if not met in this way would spend their evenings, many of them at least, in the low groggeries which abound in these populous districts. This object has been, so far as the limited means of the society permitted, preëminently successful.

Following are the statistics of the school for the past year:

Number of scholars during the year	253
Shoes given out	58
Dresses	28
Under-garments	59
Jackets and pants	17
Dresses made in school	33
Number gone to places	8
Number of scholars at present	118
Average attendance	80

Charitable institutions of this character need no special appeal made for them. The story of their usefulness, as expressed in such reports as the one of which we give brief extracts only, is sufficiently eloquent to call loudly for, and to obtain a bountiful support.

Large Robbery by a Car Pickpocket—A Negro Minstrel Secures One of the Thieves.

At a late hour on Thursday night Mr. N. M. LARRAWAY, of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, was riding up town in a Broadway car, which was so crowded that he was compelled to stand at the rear door. While passing Twenty-second-street Mr. LARRAWAY attempted to get off, but was at first prevented by three young men. Finally he eluded their attention, and was about to step from the car when he discovered that he had been robbed of a pocket-book containing 100 shares of the Consolidated Gregory Gold Mining Company stock and other stock certificates, besides $300 in United States greenbacks, making a loss of the aggregate amount of $3,000. An alarm was at once given, when the three thieves jumped from the car and ran off in different directions. One of them, named JOHN BRONSON, darted through Twenty-second-street, but was intercepted and arrested by Mr. GEORGE CHRISTY, the negro minstrel, who heard the cry of "stop thief." When the fellow found himself in danger of arrest, he struck Mr. CHRISTY a violent blow in the forehead, but the compliment was handsomely returned by the latter, who knocked the thief down and gave him into the custody of Officers HANDY and DALRYMPLE, of the Eighteenth Precinct. BRONSON was locked up in the Twenty-second-street Station-house all night, and was yesterday arraigned before Inspector DILKS, at the Central office, who ordered him to be locked up to await further developments. The prisoner was searched, but no clue to his confederates could be found. Inspector DILKS was confident, however, that he could recover the property stolen from Mr. LARRAWAY. The Police found a sack coat, with some small change in the pocket, in an area, and it is supposed to have been thrown away by the prisoner.

Fatal City Railroad Car Accident—The Driver Censured.

The fact that EDWARD ROONEY met his death from injuries received on Tuesday afternoon by being crushed beneath a City car, has already been published in the TIMES. It appears from the evidence adduced during an inquest held yesterday by Coroner GOVER, that the deceased had been engaged in excavating in Thirty-fourth-street, near Broadway, and was digging between the tracks when car No. 35 of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry line, driven by MICHAEL GILLESPIE came up. The driver detached his team, but one of them slipped into the excavation and struggled so violently that ROONEY was pushed under one of the car wheels, which at the moment was still in motion, and was so terribly crushed that death ensued in a few moments. As the drift of the evidence offered went to show negligence upon the part of the driver the Jury rendered the following as their verdict:

"That EDWARD ROONY came to his death by injuries received by being crushed by car No. 35 of the Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, on the 5th of February, 1867, and we further censure the driver of said car, MICHAEL GILLESPIE, in not stopping his car, or giving sufficient warning to deceased before detaching his horses from the car."

The deceased was a native of Ireland and 53 years of age.

The Adams' Express Robbery—Their Return to Connecticut with the Sheriff of Fairfield County.

Yesterday afternoon MATTHEW BULKLEY, Sheriff of Fairfield County, State of Connecticut, appeared before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made oath that the two prisoners, JOHN B. COLES, *alias* Martin Allen, and EDWARD MOORE, *alias* John Grady, arrested on Thursday night and incarcerated in the prison of the Second District Police Court, were two fugitives from justice, having made their escape on the night of the 23d of January from the jail at Danbury, Conn., and praying that they might be delivered to him to be conveyed back to the prison whence they had flown. The prisoners expressed their willingness to return with the Sheriff, particularly, they said, "because of the kind treatment they had always experienced at his hands, and a desire to shield him, therefore, from the consequence of their escape." The prisoners left in the 4 o'clock afternoon train for Danbury, in charge of Sheriff BULKLEY.

Rearrest of James C. Regan on a Charge of Selling a Lottery Ticket.

There appeared in our columns of recent date a detailed account of the arrest and examination before Justice LEDWITH of a certain JAMES C. REGAN, a clerk in the employ of the agents of the New-York Hospital and Dispensary Distribution Scheme, at No. 632 Broadway, on the charge of selling a ticket, which the complainant alleged was a lottery ticket in violation of the law. The Magistrate dismissed the complaint upon the ground that the scheme was not one of lottery or chance, where there were blanks and prizes, but a general distribution of property to each of the ticket-holders. On Thursday of the present week, Detective Officer INMAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, went to the establishment, purchased a ticket from REGAN and then rearrested him, taking him before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where a complaint was entered against him similar to the one dismissed by Justice LEDWITH. REGAN was held to bail in the sum of $500 for examination.

The Recent Fire-Engine Run-Over Accident—The Coroner's Jury Make a Suggestion.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, at No. 83 Marion-street, over the remains of WILLIAM HANAB, who met his death by being run over by Metropolitan Steam Fire Engine No. 25, while proceeding to the fire in Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday night, as previously reported in the TIMES. After listening to the brief testimony in the case the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to his death by injuries accidentally received from the wheels of Engine No. 25 of the Metropolitan Fire Department passing over him in Mott-street, near the corner of Grand, on the 6th day of February, 1867. We also recommend that bells be attached to the horses of the engines, to warn persons of their approach."

The driver of the steamer, GEO. W. EVANS, was accordingly discharged from all further custody.

The deceased was 21 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

The Legislative Committee of Inquiry.

The Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, appointed to investigate the management of the ferries running between Jersey City and New-York, consist of Messrs. CHRISTIE, WARD and STANSBURY. The memorial which called for this Committee asks their special attention to the conduct of the Hoboken ferries.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

EXCISE CASES.

HENRY B. BURT, PATRICK HIGGINS, JOHN O'ROURKE, PATRICK OSBORNE, THOMAS LYONS and JAMES MONAGHAN, all employes of Mr. W. S. WILLARD, of No. 532 Broadway, were arrested at intervals between the hour of midnight and daylight yesterday morning, for exposing the bar fixtures of the oyster saloon, in violation of the Excise Law. These arrests were made by order of Acting-Capt. GARLAND.

of the Fourteenth Precinct and they were arrested one after another. All of the accused were held to bail for trial.

DANIEL ANDERSON, of No. 17 West-street, was arrested by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police for selling liquor after midnight, and he was held for trial and admitted to bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

DESTITUTION AND LUNACY.

A respectable-looking, middle-aged man, named LUKE FLEMING, who resides at No. 41 Clarkson-street, was brought into Court yesterday in charge of two police officers, whose utmost strength was taxed to hold their prisoner, for he was a raving lunatic. Upon making inquiry into the cause of the unfortunate man's condition the writer learned that he was one of the many who, with a wife and family of children to support, are dependent upon the laborer's small and uncertain pittance with which to supply the common necessaries of life. A few weeks ago he was thrown out of employment, and has since that time been unable to get anything to do. His misfortunes preyed so heavily upon his mind that at last his reason gave way, and now he occupies a room in the lunatic asylum, whence he was sent, by order of the Magistrate.

STEALING SILVERWARE.

A lad named [illegible] DEMAREST, was arrested and brought before Justice DODGE, yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a quantity of silverware valued at $[illegible], from the dwelling-house of Mr. WM. S. HICKS, No. 26 Hammond-street. The accused admitted his guilt, and informed the officers where he had pawned the property. He was held to bail in the sum of $300 to answer at General Sessions.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

A colored girl, calling herself ALICE THOMPSON, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel valued at $123, from Mrs. LOUISA A. DAY, of No. 154 Waverley-place, in whose employ she has been as a domestic for the last four months. ALICE, when brought into Court, was gaily attired in some of the clothing which she had stolen. She was held for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

MARTIN HINKEN, of No. 160 Broome-street, and PETER HOLLAND, No. 321 Rivington-street, were arraigned upon the charge of violating the Excise law. They were each admitted to bail in the sum of $300 each to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

Prize—The Rio Grande Cases—Case of the Dashing Wave—A Consignment of $60,000 in Gold Coin—The Questions of Neutral Ownership and Capture in Neutral Waters—Proof of the Former and Suggestion as to the Latter.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

United States vs. *The Dashing Wave and Cargo*.—The *Dashing Wave* was captured on her outward voyage from Liverpool to Matamoras. She was owned by P. H. Deon & Co., of the former place, and was laden with an assorted cargo of great value, consisting of quinine, rope in coils, cordage, clothing and stocks for cotton manufacturing, and bar iron and steel. She also had on board a consignment of £12,000 sterling in coin, belonging, as alleged, to one Lizardi, a London merchant. The capture occurred in November, 1863, while the vessel was lying off the Rio Grande; and, being taken to the port of New-Orleans, was libeled, and subsequently restored by decree of the Court.

The cause of capture appears to have been as follows: Deon, one of the owners, stated in his evidence that he understood from his Captain that they were captured because they had *four* cases of quinine on board, and Lieut. Henry, commander of the *Owasco*, the capturing vessel, in his letter to the District Judge, remarked that he seized her because among her cargo were blankets, boots and shoes and a quantity of medicine and a number of cases which contained quinine. An examination of the manifest and of the cargo showed there were no boots and shoes on board, however, and that out of 1,429 packages of which the cargo was made up there were only five bales of blankets and but a single consignment of medicines, made up of five cases of magnesia, six cases of castor oil, five cases of quinine and single package, each, of rhubarb, Dover's powder, citric acid, opium, blue pills, chloroform and calomel and two packages of camphor. All the documents of vessel and cargo remained in the same state at the time of capture as when the vessel sailed, and they were thus produced in court.

The Government appealed from the decree of restoration, and the claimants appealed from so much of the decree as refused them costs and damages. The Government urged that the fact that the claim on account of the specie on board, was made on the behalf of Lizardi as sole owner, when it appeared from the correspondence found that a larger part of it belonged to one Caldwell, who, with his wife was a passenger on board the *Dashing Wave*, and the further fact that the record does not disclose the evidence and business of Caldwell either as a British merchant doing business in his own country or having a commercial domicil in Mexico—leave such ground for suspicion, that, in the absence of clear proof of the nationality and neutrality of Caldwell, the coin should not be restored. There are also other remarkable facts urged as requiring explanation, in default of which, judgment of condemnation should be the consequence. The master, who was part owner of the vessel, as appears from the record, testified that he had no knowledge of the ownership of the cargo, or any part of it; that he could not tell whether any of the laders or consignees had any interest in it, and that the cargo consisted mainly of baled goods and machinery, making no mention of the gold coin on board. He also swore that Caldwell, the passenger, had no interest in the vessel or cargo.

The same questions of law arise in this case as in the case of the *Sir William Peel*, before reported, viz: that the question of capture in neutral territory cannot be raised in a prize court except by the Government whose territory is asserted to have been violated thereby; that no legal discrimination can be made between the right of an enemy owner and that of a neutral claimant, in respect to the demand of restitution in a prize court, on the ground of breach of sovereign territorial right. The Government insist that whether the coin is confiscable or not upon the preparatory proofs and papers, there can be no final decree of restitution thereof, without further proof, adduced by the claimants touching the commercial domicil and nationality of the part owner, Caldwell. But it is submitted that upon the evidence, as it now stands, it is clearly confiscable, on the ground of its ultimate unlawful destination beyond the neutral port to which it was consigned. As to the balance of the cargo, it is claimed that the state of trade between England and Matamoras, at the time of the capture, was such that restoration of property taken as prize, professedly destined to Matamoras, should not be decreed without plenary and stringent proofs of *bona fide* destination to that port, these to be incorporated by a real sale into the common stock of the port.

The claimants urge their neutrality, the neutrality of the waters where capture occurred, and insist that there was not probable cause, and that, therefore, the decree of restitution should have been accompanied by decree for damages, costs, &c.

Henry Stanbery and J. Hubley Ashton for United States; C. J. Eames for captors; Wm. Marvin and Wm. M. Evarts for claimants.

Collector's Case—Appraiser's Report—Allowance for Damage.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

George B. Archer vs. *Henry A. Smythe*.—This was an action against the defendant as Collector to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on a quantity of shellac imported by the plaintiff on board the ship *Kit Carson* in January, 1866.

The plaintiff had on board the vessel also a quantity of gunny bags, and both articles were damaged on the voyage before their arrival. On their arrival here an examination was held as to the amount of the damage, and the examiners, Messrs. Gardner and Boyd, made their report of the damage as follows:

In pursuance of your order we have examined the following described merchandise, and do certify that the same has sustained damage on the voyage of importation, as follows:

109 bales gunny-bags, wet by sea-water...10 per cent.
148 cases gum shellac, damaged on the voyage.........25 per cent.

N. B.—The shellac referred to, in consequence of heat in hold of the ship, was melted into a solid mass.

JOHN D. GARDNER,
SAMUEL BOYD.

Report of damage on 109 bales gunny-bags, 10 per cent., allowed. Damage to shellac disallowed, (the damage not having occurred by the unavoidable accidents of a sea voyage,) unless sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Respectfully,
O. B. DORRANCE, } Appraisers.
J. LATROP,

On the above report being made by the Examiners, Mr. Lathrop, the Appraiser, also signed it, but the memorandum at the bottom was also written upon it.

The plaintiff thereupon claimed to pay duty only on the value after deducting the damage, but the Collector refused to allow the deduction, and on an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury his decision was sustained. The larger amount of duty was paid under protest, and this action was brought to recover back the difference.

The Judge a day or two since directed a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court, and on hearing argument decided that the appraiser had admitted that there was damage, and that his disallowance of it subject to the decision of the Secretary made no difference with the right of the plaintiff to have the allowance for actual damage made upon his entry; and he ordered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

For plaintiff, A. R. Culver and Mr. Lowry; for defendant, Mr. Allen.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Geo. M. Carleton, Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department, at Memphis, Tenn., was arrested here yesterday and taken before the Commissioner, charged with embezzling money, the property of the United States Government. The following is the affidavit on which the warrant for the arrest was issued:

Herbert B. Titus, sworn, deposes that one George N. Carleton was from or about Sept. 26, 1863, to August 8, 1865, a Special Agent of the United States Treasury, and acting Surveyor of the Port of Memphis, Tenn., and also as a depository for public moneys of the United States, that at such time he was charged with the safe keeping and custody of public money, and did as such agent [illegible] moneys of the same, and property, which he did not safely keep, [illegible] for other funds and [illegible] to the provisions of law, and did embezzle the same, and has never since accounted for or returned said moneys to the Treasury of the United States. Further that he, Carleton, still holds and appropriates the same to his own private use and benefit.

Deponent continues to say that he is an Agent of the Treasury Department of the United States, acting under the orders and instructions of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury.

(Signed) HERBERT B. TITUS.

The Commissioner held the prisoner to bail to await examination on Monday. Bail not being forthcoming, the prisoner was committed.

Have we a Consul-General of Saxony Among us?—Motion to Compel a Saxon Consul to be Examined in a State Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

Before Presiding Justice Wm. H. Leonard.

Francis M. Bixby vs. *Leopold Schmidt, &c.*—This was a motion for an order to compel the defendant Schmidt, who is alleged to be Acting Consul-General of Saxony, to attend in Court and be examined before trial, he being a party. The motion is based on sections 390 and 391 of the Code. Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for the Prussian Government, appeared to oppose the motion. He insisted that under the Constitution and provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789, the jurisdiction over foreign consuls is vested exclusively in the United States Courts, and that there is no way whereby a State Court can acquire any jurisdiction whatever.

The Court suggested that in accordance with a decision made by him in a similar case which came before him in 1860, he would hold that a foreign Consul could not be compelled to appear in a State Court, and that he could be prosecuted only in a Federal Court. But the Justice said he would raise the point that the proof of the defendant being a Consul was not sufficient.

It was claimed by plaintiff that Saxony having been absorbed in Prussia, by that act the Exequatur of Saxon Consuls were revoked.

Defendant's counsel said that while Hanover and some other States had been absolutely absolved, Saxony had retained much of her right to self-government, the King of Saxony still having the power to appoint his Ministers and Consuls.

The counsel for the plaintiff insisted on Mr. Lapaugh making an affidavit as to the fact that the defendant, Schmidt, was the acting Consul-General for Saxony, resident in this City.

Mr. Lapaugh suggested that there was certain correspondence now in progress, and that inquiries had been made of Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Envoy at Washington, and until an answer had been received, he desired to be relieved from making an affidavit. A postponement of a few days, he thought, would be proper.

It was finally determined that the further hearing of the motion be adjourned to Friday, the 15th inst.

Time Policies of Insurance—Set Off—Important Opinion in the Columbian Insurance Company Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM

Before Chief Justice Robertson.

Moses Pardo Jr., vs. *George A. Osgood and Another Receivers, &c., of the Columbian Insurance Company.*—An important opinion has just been given in the above entitled action, which has been for many months before the Courts of this City, and which has created a vast amount of interest among insurance companies and others. The opinion is given by Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, of the Superior Court, and decides some much vexed and interesting questions of law. The case came before the Court on a demurrer to the complaint.

OPINION BY

ROBERTSON, C. J.—The answer in this case sets up as a bar to any set off of the plaintiff of the demand claimed by him that it did not become due before the first publication of a notice therein set forth, corresponding with the one required by the Revised Statutes to be published by such receiver as the defendants are. (Vol. 2, p. 43, sec. 6; p. 880, sec. 70.) They so claim it upon the grounds that by certain provisions of such statutes (3 V. 464; sec. 42, 469; sec. 72, 470, 74,) a certain other provision thereof (2 R. S. 41, sec. 7,) excluding set offs of debts of debtors, established to be absent, absconding, concealed, insolvent or imprisoned when the same do not become due before the publication of certain notices in some cases, the appointment of trustees of such debtors in others, and the commencement of proceedings against them by petition, on others in all actions brought by the trustees of such debtors against the party claiming the set off. There are, however, some objections to such a position, one of which, at least, is insurmountable. It is somewhat doubtful, to say the least, whether the enumeration in one of the provisions just referred to, (2 R. S. 469, §72,) of some of the subjects of provisions in regard to trustees of insolvent debtors, which are declared to apply to receivers, does not restrict the generality of the previous language which applies all statutory provisions in regard to such trustees to such receivers as the defendants, and also whether the exclusion of a right to set off properly forms part of the powers and duties of such trustees, conferred upon Receivers, by the other provisions so referred to. (2 R. S. 454, 442, 470, §74.) But the insurmountable difficulty is, that there is nothing in the section already alluded to as excluding set off (2 R. S. 41, sec. 7) which can be made applicable to such receivers. The only notices therein spoken of are those of attachments against absent, concealed or absconding debtors, or of applications to discharge an imprisoned debtor; while the right of set-off in regard to *insolvent debtors* is cut off either from the time of the presentation for their discharge or the appointment of trustees. Indeed the only object of the notice, set up in the answer, seems to be to prevent a settlement with the officers of the Company. The defendants are therefore neither entitled to set up nor are they limited by the publication of such notice.

As, however, the complaint may on a demurrer to an answer be attacked. (The People vs. Banker, 8 How; P. Rep. 261. Fry vs. Bennett, 1 Code, R. (N. Y. 238) Schwartz vs. Furniss, Id. 342. Noxon vs. Bentley, 7 How; Rep. 316. Even if in addition to the facts contained in the complaint, the answer contained nothing to defeat the cause of action, it would be necessary to determine the plaintiff's right of set off. As, therefore, it appears by such pleadings that the plaintiff's demand did not accrue before the appointment of the defendants as receivers, if in such case he would be entitled to no relief. Judgment must be given for the defendant. If the plaintiff's demand became due before the appointment of the defendants as receivers, he could set it off against any demand held against him by the defendants as receivers although the latter became due after their appointment as such. (In re Middle District Bank, 1 Paige Rep. 585. The revised statutes permit it (v. 2 p.; 354, § 18 subd. 8 and 9.;) Myers vs. Davis, 22 N. Y. R. 491, per Denio, J.; Courts of Equity in this State; Holbrook vs. Receivers of Am. Ins. Co., 6 Paige, Rep. 220; McLaren vs. Pennington, 1 Paige, Rep., 112. In re Middle District Bank ubi sup, and Courts of Law in sister States, McDonald & Webster, 2 Mass. Rep. 498; Van Wagoner et al. Receivers vs. The Petroleum Gas Light Co., 3 Tab. R. 263,) sustain the same principle, and it is applied under the English Bankrupt Acts, (1 Mod. R. 215; 2 Vern. Rep. 248, and (1) Chapman vs. Derbey, Id. 117; Brown vs. Heath, Coke 1, Ath. 2, 612; Mitford vs. Mitford, 9 Vesey, Rep. 100; ex parte Stephens, 11 Vesey R. 26.)

But in the present case, the demand of the plaintiff, by the terms of his policy, did not accrue until thirty days after proof of his loss. The contract of the Company of whom the defendants were receivers, was to pay only at that time any loss which had previously accrued, and the statute of limitations could only then begin to run. No proof of loss was presented until after the defendants' apportionment, and the plaintiff's note was not then due. It becomes necessary, therefore, to determine whether the plaintiff had a right or the defendants were bound to allow such setoff.

The provisions of the Revised Statutes giving authority to the trustees of certain kind of debtors, including insolvent ones, to allow set-offs of credits or debts whenever *mutual credit* has been given by such debtors and other persons, or *mutual debts* have subsisted between them, and pay the proportions of or receive the balance due, (2 R. S. p. 47, sec. 36) may be considered as rendered applicable by the other provisions to receivers, such as the defendants, but must be accompanied by the proviso therein contained, that the parties making such set-off must be such as would be entitled under a prior section excludes all who were not creditors at the time of the assignment. (In this case the apportionment.) Whether this alters the plaintiffs' rights remains hereafter to be considered.

The first question that arises is whether without such provision the plaintiff had not a right to set-off.

In all the cases already referred to, where a party to whom a demand was due from a debtor, either an individual or corporation, at the time of the transfer of his or its interest in a claim against such party to a receiver, or a bankrupt, insolvent or voluntary assignee, was allowed to set off such demand against such claim, the decision was put upon the ground that such right of set-off was an *equitable defence*, *pro tanto* at the time of the appointment of the receiver, or assignment to such assignee, and that such receiver not being a purchaser for a valuable consideration, took subject to such equity. But when such demand was not due at the time of such assignment, unless the two claims were connected together by positive agreement, a future right of set-off, when either should become due, was not an equitable defence; they were merely reciprocal demands against each other. (Myers vs. Davis, 22 N. Y. R. 493.) A subsequently acquired right of set-off must, therefore, where there are no other equities, depend upon positive statutes, unless the two demands are linked together, during the whole time the credit upon them is running, by an agreement.

It was thus held in Harlon vs. Bishop, (3 Wend. Rep., 31,) where the plaintiff was the receiver of a bank, and it was held that he represented the creditors and not the corporation, and that the claim sued for by him was the property of the former. Some fault is found with this position in the case of Van Wagenen, receiver, vs. The Paterson Gas Company, (*ubi sup.*,) as deviating from the principles laid down in other cases, that the receivers were not purchasers for a valuable consideration; but that doctrine is only invoked in reference to equities existing at the time of the appointment, and could not effect a perfectly legal transfer of title of one debt which destroyed the mutuality of both before any equity could arise, and thereby prevented its being created.

The same principal has been adopted in regard to voluntary assignments by insolvent debtors. (Chance vs. Isaacs, 5 Paige R., 592; Hick. vs. McGroty, 2 Duer Rep., 298; Myers vs. Davis, 22 N. Y. R., 489,) and even in the case of deceased insolvent, (Bradley vs. Angel, 3 N. Y. R., 475.) Set-offs are allowed by statute against an assignee only when admissible against the assignor while he owned the subject of the action, (2 R. S., 354 sec. 18, subd. 9,) and an exception is quite as much by reason of the [illegible] for the assignment.

It still remains to be seen, however, whether this is a case of mutual debts or credits, under the provisions of the revised statutes [illegible] certain kind of debtors to allow set-offs. (2 R. S. 47 sec. 36.) In order to reach that question it must assume that such provision is [illegible] containing [illegible] to make as well as giving permission to trustees to allow a set-off [illegible] trustees as to be confined by other provisions of such statutes, (2 R. S. 464, sec. 42; 469, sec. 72 and 74,) upon such receivers, as seems to have been held in Holbrook vs. Receiver American Insurance Company (*ubi sup.*) and also that the plaintiff was a creditor of the Company in question within the meaning of the prior 36th section. (2 R. S. 47.) Mutual credits have been defined to be those which are [illegible] in favor of each party against the other in the same capacity. (Murray vs. Toland, 3 J. Ch. R., 569; Dakin vs. Cooke, 1 id. 11.) Mutual credits where each party has trusted the other or given him credit. (Dale vs. Cooke (ubi sup.); Duncan vs. Lyon, 3 J. Ch. R., 351; Jones vs. Robinson, 26 Barb. Rep. 310; In re Van Allen, 37 Jo. P. 225.) Such provision, however, has been held to extend beyond the set-offs allowed by the general statute, and include those for unliquidated damages. (Holbrook vs. Receiver American Insurance Company, ubi sup.,) and by applying the doctrine of equitable set-off in case of insolvency when only one of the claims was due. It and Berry vs. Brett, (6 Bosw. Rep. 627,) in re Van Allen ubi sup., but does not seem to have been stretched so far in any case as to include cases where both debts were not due or credit had not expired upon the transfer to a receiver. I apprehend that it was not intended by such provision to allow the contract of the parties so as to shorten the time of credit on both sides and allow one party to commence proceedings substantially to procure the satisfaction of his demand before it becomes due. (Keep vs. Lord, 2 Duer. Rep. 78.) Since he would have as much right to insist, under such a construction of this provision, on the set-off the moment the receivers were appointed as by waiting until the time of either credit first expired under such statutory provision, no question can arise as to the want of any consideration proceeding from the receivers for the demand assigned to them, it is a pure question of construction of its words.

The English Bankrupt Act has a similar provision, using the words "mutual credits", (5 Geo. 2, chap. 30, sec. 28, 6 Geo. N. C. 16,) and in all cases where the demand ought to be set off and not accrue until after the bankruptcy, the right of set-off was refused. Thus premium notes held by an underwriter were excluded in an action by the assignees of the bankrupt, insured for a loss accruing after the bankruptcy and policy of insurance given by such underwriters. (Glennie vs. Edmunds, 4 Taunt Rep., 775.) Moneys paid by a surety for a bankrupt after his bankruptcy, (Sampson vs. Burton, 2 Brod. and B. Rep. 89.) And so strictly was such statute construed that even costs awarded to a bankrupt before his bankruptcy were held not to be capable of being set off against a claim against him due before his failure because they were not taxed until afterward, (*Ex-parte* Rhodes, 15 Vesey Rep., 539.) I cannot, therefore, see any reason for construing the same language in our statute differently.

Indeed I see no reason for straining the meaning of the statute so as to give one creditor of the Company represented by the defendants a preference over others, as was well said in the matter of Van Allen (*ubi sup.*) The rights of the receiver become fixed at the time of his appointment, the rights of the creditors of the corporation represented by him then attach, and it would not be equitable to countenance any subsequent arrangement to give such a preference, which is also to be undue.

I do not regard the stipulation in the policy of the Company to pay the loss after deducting the premium note, if unpaid, as being for the benefit of any one but themselves. They might pay the whole claim and afterward sue the note or deduct it when they paid the loss before it was due. But the credit, if it may be so called, on either the policy or the note, was not made by such stipulation to depend upon the other so as to make it a case of mutual credits particularly as to the note as it was payable, although no loss ever occurred.

It does not appear by the newspaper memorandum of a case just decided by the Supreme Court in this District (Dord & Co. vs. Receivers of Col. Ins. Co. December, 1866,) handed to me in this case, whether the losses claimed by the petitioner did not occur and were not liquidated before the appointment of the receivers. But it seems to have been a mere application to allow the receivers to make the set-off, and the order only permits the receivers to make the set-off; but in case they refuse the plaintiff is "to have the benefit of the order" in an action which seems to have been pending. The learned Judge (Ingraham) who passed upon the question admits that it may be difficult at the Circuit in an action to recover the face of the note and which, therefore, must have been brought by the receivers to allow such a set-off when the case is tried by a jury. No authority is cited, nor does the report contain any reasoning to show that if neither of the claims were due when the receivers were appointed it was a case of mutual credit. With all due deference, therefore, for the learning and ability of the Justice who decided that case I am compelled to abide by the opinion. I have found until better advised that the present plaintiff cannot sustain his present action under the facts presented.

There must be judgment for the defendants on the demurrer with liberty to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

Does the Keeping of Fireworks and Other Explosive Materials, in Violation of Corporation Ordinances, Invalidate a Fire Insurance Policy?—Verdicts Against Four Insurance Companies.

COMMON PLEAS—PART II.—FEB. 8.

Before Judge Cardozo and a Jury.

Thomas J. Jones vs. The Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company; The Same vs. The Relief Insurance Company; Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Company, and The Same vs. The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.—The action against the first of the above-named Companies was reported in our law columns on Friday. We then gave the remarks of Judge CARDOZO in denying the motion made by defendants counsel for a nonsuit. The defendants subsequently proceeded to give such evidence as they had in relation to the fire in plaintiff's premises in John-street in the Summer of 1865, and the Jury, after hearing all the testimony adduced, rendered a verdict, under the direction of the Court, for the sum of $4,397 80, being the full amount of the policy with interest. The Court thereupon made an order staying all of the plaintiff's proceedings, and directing that the case be heard in the first instance at the General Term.

The same plaintiff brought suits against three other Companies, the Relief, Firemen's Fund and Rutgers, who had issued policies on the same premises. Judgments have been obtained against them as follows: Against the Relief Insurance Company for $2,713 42; Firemen's Fund for $2,713 42 and Rutgers $4,340 67. The questions of law involved in these are substantially the same as in the case of the Corn Exchange, with the exceptions that by the terms of the policies of the three named Companies it was expressly stipulated that plaintiff should not keep gunpowder on the premises, and also that if any change were made in the kind or quantity of the stock of goods kept there, the Companies should be notified, if the change rendered the premises, &c., more hazardous on account of fire. These three cases are to take the same course before the General Term as that of the Corn Exchange.

Counsel for plaintiff obtained an order for an allowance in each case.

The Grand Jury and Lotteries.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the course of the business transacted in this Court yesterday, two prisoners, in two different cases, had been witnesses in the Friery and O'Brien murder cases. This coincidence is but another evidence of the danger of the associations persisted in by a certain class of young men and women in this City after being once formed. It is a noticeable fact that often, within a year, persons who have been up as witnesses to prove alibis and other matters on behalf of bad persons, are brought up themselves on charges of crime, and many of them find their way to the State Prison.

THE GRAND JURY THREATEN LOTTERIES.

The Grand Jury yesterday made the following presentment to the Court in relation to lotteries:

The Grand Inquest in and for the body of the County of New-York, in appreciation of the views so pertinently and so clearly submitted by your Honor, have considered in its general aspects the special matters committed to them concerning alleged lottery enterprises. In consideration of the fact that more than one gift enterprise of a charitable nature had been for some months extensively advertised in and favorably commented upon by the Press up to a very recent period, and public drawings of prizes and blanks had in this City without interference by the authorities, and that thereby persons now advertising and promoting alleged gift enterprises may have begun them under erroneous ideas and without improper motives, the Grand Inquest for the time being content themselves with presenting all advertising and all announcements and all promotings of sale of tickets, depending upon the future award of moneyed or valuable premiums, to be decided by lot or chance, as a public nuisance, detrimental to the morals and the political economy of the community, and one which should be at once abated by any parties interested. This Grand Inquest, however will continue deliberations upon the subject, and unless the nuisance be forthwith abated, they will proceed more specifically.

WM. HABIRSHAW, Foreman.
D. M. TURNURE, Secretary.

ROBBERY IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Robert Richards—who was one of the witnesses for the defence in the case of Bernard Friery, who was hanged for the murder of Harry Lazarus—was indicted for robbery in the first degree, charged with having met William Mullen, of No. 307 West Forty-fourth-street, on the street, on the night of the 27th January, and when in Eighth-avenue, near Nineteenth-street, after 12 o'clock at night, having a knife in his hand at the time, threatening to kill him; and with having cut one of his pantaloons-pockets out with the knife, thereby obtaining $6 50 in United States currency, which he carried away. The case was not made clear enough for the Jury, and they acquitted the prisoner.

A MERCER-STREET DANCING-ROOM SCENE.

Mary Gorman, *alias* "Tappy," one of the witnesses for Jerry O'Brien, who was recently tried for the murder of Kate Smith, and Mary Ann Burns, indicted for grand larceny, were tried and convicted. It appeared that the two prisoners went to the dancing-room of Jake Roome, No. 67 Mercer-street, on the evening of the 14th of January, a very bad place to go to. There they met Mary F. Shaw, *alias* "Cricket," Laura Burns and Ida Newman, and while they were all in the hallway, somebody reminded "Tappy" of the Jerry O'Brien case, [illegible] which was worn by Mary [illegible] of No. [illegible] prisoners in Court, but failed to [illegible] counsel. The Court assigned counsel, [illegible] after hearing all the testimony in the case, the Jury [illegible] a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, and they were remanded for sentence.

MANSLAUGHTER.

James Dougherty, indicted for manslaughter, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, having been concerned in the wounding of Walter Westcott, on the 3d of November last, who died of his wounds on the 11th of November. He was remanded for sentence.

Business in the Courts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.—FEB. 8.

Before Justice Clerke.

INQUESTS.

John Church, Jr., vs. James M. O'Donnell; judgment for plaintiff for $449 60. James J. Hoyt vs. George K. Graham; judgment for plaintiff for $4,104 86. George W. Murphy et al. vs. A. Pearce et al.; judgment for plaintiffs for $1,063 00. The Same vs. The Same; judgment for plaintiffs for $364 11. John C. Haviland et al. vs. Margaret Morris; judgment for plaintiffs for $736 23. Augustus W. Brock vs. Stephen B. Cornell; judgment for plaintiff for $129 83. Leon D. DeBorb et al. vs. Moses Strauss; judgment for plaintiff for $449 21. John G. Gottsberger vs. Michael McLaughlin; judgment for $1,180 91. Frederick Berger vs. Michael McLaughlin and another; judgment for plaintiff for $1,063 71. Chas. Dougherty vs. Myron Van Deusen; judgment for plaintiff for $2,145 13. Henry M. Morris vs. D. Anderson and another; judgment for plaintiff for $697 72. Ferdinand Secchel vs. Chas. Berger; judgment for plaintiff for $478 20.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Justice Jones.

In the matter of Edward Hope, guardian of James R. Hope; motion granted. Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke et al.; case settled; papers in Clerk's office. George, the Count Joannes, vs. Stephen R. Fiske; motion denied without costs. John Rogers vs. Wm. Crosby et al.; motion granted reducing bail to $1,000. Chas. De Potigny vs. Thos. P. Pino et al.; motion granted. Chas. De Potigny vs. John McDonough et al.; motion granted. Jos. Bagley vs. Jos. Carson et al.; motion granted. Benjamin F. Clark et al. vs. Moses B. Clarke; order granted. Edwin A. Lovejoy vs. John McKiessen et al.; motion granted.

By Justice McCunn.

Charles Honig vs. William Aseng et al.; motion granted. Paul Spofford, survivor, &c., vs. Arthur Gentill; judgment for plaintiff for $814 13, granted with extra allowance of five per cent.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 8.

By Judge Brady.

Gebbard, &c., vs. Gerally, &c.; see opinion with Clerk. Isaac Herman vs. H. Helbuth; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event. Pierce et al. vs. Poole; see opinion with the Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 8.

By Presiding Justice Leonard.

Catharine Cook vs. Bernhard Cook; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Henry M. Nichols et al. vs. Peter N. Cromwell; motion denied; $10 costs of opposing, to abide the event. Isabella Servel vs. August Sibberns et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 8, 1867.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 8—P. M.

The Gold Room sales to-day were at 137½@137⅝@138¼@137⅞ ⅌ cent., the speculation less excited than yesterday, but the price not disposed to yield materially. Some use is made of the Bill of Mr. STEVENS for the military control of the Southern States, and there was also a slight show of firmness in Exchange on London for Saturday's steamers; the standard rate 108¾ ⅌ cent. The business, however, for the present mail is not very large. The offerings from the South not so free as for the mail of last Wednesday. The Customs demand for Gold this week is larger than through the previous fortnight, and the Treasury Office in this City by to-morrow night will have accumulated about $3,000,000 on the return in the Public Debt Statement of Feb. 1. This raises the total in all the depositories of the Department to over one hundred millions, of which eighty millions are in the ownership of the Government.

The Public Funds attract increased attention for the employment of the Money balances of the Street and in the Banks, including the Banks for Savings. The Gold-bearing Stocks take the lead, and the present rates of Gold, by their influence upon the value of the Coupons falling due in the course of a few months, contribute to the demand previously induced by the abundance of Money. Another influence is reflected by the firmness of the 5-20s of 1862 and 1865, May and November, in Europe, in the face of the higher price of Gold in New-York. The 1862's are not in very large supply in this market, and the demand to-day carried up the price to 108¼@108⅝ ⅌ cent. The Consolidated 5-20s of 1865, January and July, advanced to 105⅛@105¼ ⅌ cent., and as the Treasury is not a seller at present, and the voluntary conversions of the First Series of 7-30 ⅌ cents. into this stock are slow, the supply of the Bonds in the Open Market is being gradually absorbed. There is every sensible reason in the condition of the Money market—at the clear net income, after adding the premium on gold, free of all taxation, and unquestioned security, why the demand should continue to advance the price.

The Railway Market on the Stock Exchange was the dullest of the week. The business was unusually light, and the fluctuations less important than yesterday and the day before. There is no great pressure to make short contracts, and less necessity among present holders to realize, but at the same time the speculation for a rise has not yet taken a strong or definite shape since the recent panic. The belief gains ground that we shall have an active Spring movement, and that Trade and Money affairs will move with reassured confidence after the measures now before Congress are finally concluded. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

	Thur.	Fri.		Thur.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 81	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cleveland [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	N. West Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Canton [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	40	40
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mariposa Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ohio Certificates	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	Chatham	140
Merchants	112	Bank of N. America	103
Union	115	Metropolitan	125
City	200¾	People's	120
Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	111
Tradesmen's	150	Corn Exchange	115
Fulton	175	Continental	101
National	110	St. Nicholas	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	106	Importers' & Trad'rs	113
Commerce	111	Central National	109¾
American Exchange	124	Fourth National	105

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

[illegible]

The Marietta and Cincinnati Company having completed their own direct Road into the City of Cincinnati, now represent 226 miles main and 50 miles lateral lines, costing $16,800,000. The mortgages standing before the First Preference 6 ⅌ cent Shares dealt in at our Stock Exchange amount to only......$4,500,000

First Preference Stock	7,000,000
Second Preference Stock	3,500,000
Common Stock	1,800,000
Total	$16,800,000

The Baltimore and Ohio interests, at Baltimore, have recently bought into the First Preference Stock of the Marietta, on the following announcement of President GARRETT, in a speech to the meeting of Baltimore and Ohio Stockholders:

"The arrangements of this line extend from Baltimore, *via* Parkersburgh and the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, to Cincinnati and the Southwest, and *via* Bellair and the Central Ohio Road to Columbus and all points in the West and Northwest. The rapid improvements effected by heavy expenditures upon the Parkersburgh Branch, and the approaching completion of the arching of its tunnels, *combined with the great improvements effected upon the line of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, especially in connection with the use of the direct line into the western part of the City of Cincinnati, will enable this Company, with these connections, during the next season to furnish the best and shortest possible line for passengers and freight between Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Cincinnati and Washington.* * * * By the completion of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Road, in connection with the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been enabled to reduce its distance from Baltimore to Cincinnati to 647 miles, and from Washington to Cincinnati to 687 miles. The distance of our line, *via* Grafton and Parkersburgh, from Baltimore to Cincinnati, is 586 miles, and from Cincinnati to Washington, *via* the Relay House, 608 miles. *It will be thus seen that the present route, via the Marietta and Cincinnati Road, is 61 miles less to Baltimore, and 79 miles less to Washington, than by the shortest line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.*"

The result, made public this morning, of the Congressional inquiry into the management of the Treasury Office in New-York is universally deemed most creditable to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, Mr. VAN DYCK, not alone for the perfect integrity with which he has conducted the sales of surplus Gold for the Government, but for his sensible and conclusive explanations of the whole movement of his office, and the probable practical effect of any Congressional interference with the present plenary authority of the Secretary in regard to the disposition of the Gold accumulating in excess of the interest to be paid out on the Public Stocks.

Mr. ALBERT LIPPMANN, Stock and Gold Exchange Broker, No. 18 New-street, was yesterday admitted to membership at the Open Board of Brokers.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,414,539. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	636	$322,248	1,166	$515,673	1,310	$511,638
Man. of Cotton..	745	234,979	992	318,352	973	349,504
Man. of Silk..	348	322,513	163	191,485	181	159,940
Man. of Flax..	586	155,701	549	152,484	1,730	326,408
Miscellaneous..	761	121,350	137	51,718	694	92,083
Total..	3,063	$1,154,852	3,007	$1,259,687	4,847	1,600,936
		1,259,687				1,154,852

Total entered......$2,414,539 Total marketed..$2,755,788

We cheerfully call attention to the highly favorable exhibit of the New-York Life Insurance Company, which appears elsewhere in our columns.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $1,781,686 20, of which $412,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $24,000; Payments, $925,896 78; Balance, $107,441,399 91.

Sales of Real Estate—FEB. 8.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Estate of W. W. De Forest, deceased.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & BLOSSOM, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. Dealers in Gold, Government Securities, Railroad, Express and Mining Stock. Members of the Board of Brokers and Mining Board, will sell Merchants' Union Express Stock as follows: [illegible] American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Stocks, at lowest market rates. Orders for purchase and sale in all of above securities solicited. [illegible]

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS. These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO. Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 900 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bags Corn Meal, 1,300 bushels Corn, 1,100 bushels Oats, 150 bushels Malt, 663 bbls. Pork, 321 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,184 pkgs. Lard, 180 pkgs. Beef and 400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in less request, and irregular at $8@$8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls continue scarce and nominal at $11@$11 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is quiet at unchanged figures.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand and steady.

COFFEE—Has been in request at full rates, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@18½c.; Rio, 15½c.@18½c.; St. Domingo, 16½c.@16¾c., in gold.

COTTON—Opened firmly, but closed heavily. The demand has been moderate. Middlings 32½c.@34½c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,300 bales, against receipts of 4,667 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	29,362
Receipts last week	17,752
Receipts preceding week	18,689
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	105,169
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	355,089
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	587,304
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,889
Exports since Jan. 1	58,826
Exports since Sept. 1	166,999
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	200,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,971,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,071,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	512,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	610,000

DRY GOODS—The demand for seasonable fabrics is moderate, but is gradually improving, and promises better than could have been anticipated even a fortnight ago. Supplies are not very heavy for this season, and there is more steadiness in prices. Domestic Cottons and Woolens are attracting more attention. Foreign goods are also in rather more request. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,414,539, including $1,154,852 entered for consumption direct, and $1,259,687 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $2,755,788.

FISH—The market has been quiet yet steady for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, to-day at drooping prices. Sales since our last have been 6,900 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 15@$10 25; common to good Extra State, at $10 50@$11 25; good to choice do., do. at $11 30@$12 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 15@$12 10 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 15	@10 25
Extra State	10 50	@12 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 20	@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 15	@12 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 15	@15 50
Extra Genesee	12 25	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@16 25

Southern Flour is dull and declining. Sales since our last 225 bbls., at $11@$13 40 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 50@$16 50 for fair to very choice extra do., ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull at $12@$14 75 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request at from $7@$8 ⅌ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in good demand, at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 60 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 1,150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is inactive at $3@$3 35, chiefly within the range, ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, and has favored buyers slightly. Sales since our last, 27,000 bushels, including White Canada at $3@$3 20, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; White Michigan at $3 25; Red Canadian (Winter) at $2 80; No. 2 to No. 1 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 10@$2 40; and Amber State at $3@$3 05, nearly all at $3, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair request, closing quite firmly. Sales since our last 71,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 13½, chiefly at $1 13 for mixed Western, in store, and $1 14 for do. afloat, $1 10@$1 16 for new yellow and white Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are quiet and heavy, including Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 61c.@64c., and State at 69c.@70c. ⅌ bushel; sales of 18,500 bushels. Barley is in fair demand at full prices; sales since our last 38,000 bushels at 95c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 10@$1 24 for do., free; $1 10 for State and 85c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 25@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet; sales 7,600 bushels, including Western at $1 22 in store; Canada, in bond, on private terms, and State at $1 28@$1 32 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 30@$1 40 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in request, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also new foreign at 58c.@65c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Hops have been quiet since our last; holders, however, remain firm in their views, and express renewed confidence as to the immediate future, all concurring in the opinion that prices will further advance as the stock becomes reduced. Business throughout the English Hop markets is reported dull, owing to the severity of the late storms. With the return of pleasant weather, however, the execution of accumulated orders will bring about a lively trade and a further advance in values. We add to our quotations this week the ruling prices of new foreign Hops, of which the stock on hand is exceedingly small."

HIDES—Have been steady in price and moderately inquired for.

LEATHER—Sole has been in demand at uniform figures.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, but held very firmly, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@87½c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25; Rosin at $3 87@$9 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4@$4 25 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet, including Crude Whale at 85c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 18; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 70; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil at 65c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 22@$1 25, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in less request at from 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 46c.@47c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and declining, to-day. The demand has been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 69@$21 12 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $20 87, cash, for new Western Mess; $19 75@$19 95, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 87, regular, for old Western Mess; $16 75@$17 for Prime Mess; $19@$20 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' option, February and March, part at $21 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@13c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Sales 240 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet; sales 381 boxes at 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 10½c. for Long Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, and 12c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb. Lard is about the same; sales since our last 970 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¾c.@12½c. for inferior to prime old, and 12¾c.@13¾c. for new, ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs are in demand at 9½c.@9¾c., for Western, and 10c.@10½c. for common to choice City ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 700 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate request at $33 50@$35 for India Mess and $30@$31 50 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales 450 tcs. Beef Hams continue in light supply and wanted at $32 50@$36 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in less request at 9c.@20c., with some fancy lots at 21c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	42	@46
Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb.	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@28
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@34
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Rolls, poor to good	[illegible]	@[illegible]

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb.	15	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb.	9	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb.	[illegible]	@[illegible]

The movements in Provisions in Milwaukee, week ending with Feb. [illegible], Messrs. GEO. I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market during the past week has exhibited the same sluggish and unsatisfactory features so often alluded to in our previous circulars this season. A few articles have slightly improved in value, but the trade generally is depressed and dragging. Mess Pork has scarcely varied from $18 25, though holders most of the time have been demanding $18 50. At the close there are buyers at $18 37. Clear Pork has sold at $19 25. We quote at $19 50@$19 75. Thin Mess sold at $17 50; Prime Mess at $17 25 for March delivery. Extra Prime has been firmly held at $12 50@$13 75. At the close there is a good demand at the inside figure. Pickled Hams have advanced to 10c.@10½c. Dry salted Shoulders have sold at 7½c., packed, but holders generally ask 7¾c., and even 7½c. Green Shoulders are now held at 6½c.; green Hams at 9½c. Prime Lard has ruled firm at 12c. No. 1 Lard is offered at 11c. Long-cut Hams have sold to extent of 200 boxes at 10¼c.@10½c. The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up 80 live and 2,364 dressed. Live are selling at $6 10@$6 60 ⅌ 100 lbs., gross, and Dressed at $7 15@$7 50 ⅌ 100 lbs., net. The total packing to date, including the Hogs in packers' hands, is in the neighborhood of 120,000, against about 67,000 at same date last year."

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Feb. 6, continues the publication of Pork-packing returns from the packing points in the interior. The footings now show an increase so far of 782,197 this season. As a general thing, the reports indicate an increase in the weight, but what the actual increase is cannot now be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. The total number of Hogs packed in the West last season was 1,688,474, and the previous year 2,451,619.

RICE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Carolina at $10@$10 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and held firmly.

SEEDS—Have been quiet at former quotations.

SPICES—Have attracted more attention at steady rates.

SUGARS—Have been less sought after at unchanged figures. Sales since our last 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate demand at from 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 47,000 lbs. at 10c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 120,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 51,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of [illegible] bbls. Western, in bond, at 30c.@31c., chiefly at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 550 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@½d. ⅌ lb.; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For London, 30,000 bushels Barley at 6¾d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with 30,000 bushels Corn at 5s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. For Bristol, 300 tons Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

MEATS.

Complaints of extreme dullness constitute the burden of the dealers' talk to-day. Butchers all say prices are unchanged, and the run of custom is unusually limited. Supplies are in excess of the demand, yet holders adhere to old rates, and express surprise at the inactivity of business.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb.	$ 25	@	30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb.	15	@	24
Beef, round, ⅌ lb.	18	@	25
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb.	17	@	22
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb.	30	@	35
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb.	25	@	30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb.	10	@	18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb.	10	@	22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb.	25	@	30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@1	50
Mutton, by the carcass, ⅌ lb.	8	@	14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	14	@	20
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	9	@	13
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb.	15	@	25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb.	18	@	25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@4	00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb.	14	@	18
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb.	14	@	18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb.	12	@	16
Bacon, ⅌ lb.	15	@	25
Hams, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb.	13	@	17
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb.	18	@	25
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb.	14	@	20
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb.	22	@	30
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb.	22	@	30
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb.	24	@	30
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb.	16	@	20
Lard, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Suet, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Haslets, each	5	@	10
Tripe, ⅌ lb.	8	@	10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The assortment is not quite as extensive, but such varieties as are in market at all are generally abundant and steady in price. Damaged and inferior lots of poultry are freely offered at very low and irregular rates, but do not seem to sell quickly. We do not include such truck in our list.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Capons, ⅌ lb.	32	@	35
Chickens, ⅌ lb.	$ 20	@	28
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	1 50	@1	50
Ducks, ⅌ lb.	20	@	30
Ducks, broadbill, ⅌ pair	87	@1	10½
Ducks, Canvas Back, ⅌ pair	4 25	@5	50
Ducks, Mallard, ⅌ pair	1 12	@1	50
Ducks, Red-head, ⅌ pair	2 00	@2	50
Ducks, teal, ⅌ pair	60	@	75
Ducks, Widgeon, ⅌ pair	75	@1	00
Fowls, Bucks Co., ⅌ lb.	25	@	28
Geese, ⅌ lb.	20	@	25
Geese, Wild, each	1 00	@1	50
Guinea Hens, ⅌ pair	87	@1	00
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	62	@	75
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	75	@1	00
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	60	@	75
Squirrels, each	10	@	—
Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	22	@	28
Venison ⅌ lb.	22	@	28
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb.	22	@	30

FISH.

A moderate demand prevails for a few leading kinds on the basis of our quotations, which show no very decided fluctuations. Supplies are increasing, giving promise of a cheaper market soon.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ⅌ lb.	$ 26	@	30
Black-fish, ⅌ lb.	12	@	15
Clams, ⅌ doz.	25	@ 1	00
Cod, ⅌ lb.	10	@	12
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb.	12	@	15
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb.	8	@	12
Crabs, ⅌ dozen	20	@	30
Eels, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Flounders, ⅌ lb.	12	@	15
Frost Fish, ⅌ lb.	6	@	10
Haddock, ⅌ lb.	—	@	10
Halibut, ⅌ lb.	22	@	25
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb.	20	@	24
Herrings, fresh, ⅌ lb.	6	@	10
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb.	12	@	15
Lobsters, ⅌ lb.	8	@	10
Mackerel, fresh, ⅌ lb.	20	@	30
Mackerel, salt, each	12	@	18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 3	50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ 3	00
Perch, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Pickerel, ⅌ lb.	18	@	25
Pike, ⅌ lb.	15	@	18
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb.	87	@ 1	00
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb.	30	@	35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb.	22	@	25
Scollops, ⅌ quart	30	@	40
Smelts, ⅌ lb.	20	@	25
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Trout, Salmon, ⅌ lb.	28	@	30
Turbot, ⅌ lb.	25	@	30
Whitefish, ⅌ lb.	18	@	20

VEGETABLES.

The market is moderately supplied and is quiet. No marked changes have occurred in prices.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ⅌ quart	$ 20	@	25
Beets, new, ⅌ half peck	25	@	45
Cabbages, new, each	12	@	25
Cabbages, red, each	20	@	30
Carrots, new, ⅌ dozen	18	@	25
Celery, ⅌ bunch	15	@	25
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	20	@	25
Lettuce, ⅌ head	12	@	18
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	10	@	12
Onions, ⅌ peck	70	@	80
Onions, ⅌ quart	10	@	12
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	12	@	15
Parsnips, ⅌ dozen	20	@	25
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	9	@	12
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl.	3 25	@4	50
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	50	@	62
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@1	25
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@	5
Squash, ⅌ lb.	4	@	6
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	25	@	35
Turnips, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@	25

FRUIT.

All kinds are in limited request, and nominally unaltered in price.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ⅌ lb.	$ 40	@	50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	50	@ 1	00
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	30	@	40
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb.	15	@	20
Dates, ⅌ lb.	30	@	40
Figs, ⅌ lb.	20	@	30
Grapes, Malaga, ⅌ lb.	1 00	@ 1	25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@	25
Lemons, ⅌ doz.	12	@	40
Oranges, ⅌ doz.	30	@ 1	25
Raisins, ⅌ lb.	20	@	30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been generally dull. Eggs have been unusually scarce and dear. Cheese has been held more firmly.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ⅌ lb.	47	@	53
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb.	40	@	45
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb.	25	@	35
Cheese, ⅌ lb.	18	@	24
Eggs, ⅌ doz.	60	@	65
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1	00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@	—
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb.	40	@	50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs.	$6 50	@ 8	50
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb.	30	@	45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb.	35	@	53
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ⅌ lb.	30	@	50
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb.	10	@	25
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl.	12 50	@17	50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25lb. bags	2 00	@ 2	75
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	28	@	35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb.	7	@	9
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@ 1	10
Rice, ⅌ lb.	10	@	13
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb.	9	@	12
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb.	11	@	14
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb.	14½	@	15½
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ⅌ lb.	16	@	17
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@ 1	75
Teas, English Breakf't, ⅌ lb.	75	@ 1	25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb.	85	@ 2	00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb.	85	@ 1	10
Milk, ⅌ quart	10	@	12

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 30 Washington-st., near Reade.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE RHUS WINE, MADE FROM THE berries of the Rhus Glabrum, or Sumac tree, (secured by letters patent to H. G. Holland, May 29, 1866,) the best of wines for invalids. Sold by CASWELL, MACK & CO., corner 24th-st. and Fifth-avenue Hotel. By DUPUY, No. 387 4th-av.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN 14TH AND 49TH STS., ON THE Avenue of the Broadway cars, A NOTE drawn by Abbott & Moore, to their own order, for $172 85, dated Nov. 3, 1866, and payable in 4 months. The finder will confer a favor by returning the same to UNION BUILDING CO., No. 11 College-place, up stairs.

PERSONAL.

JAMES COLLINS, WHO RESIDED IN New-York two years ago, will obtain valuable information by calling on Rev. Geo. Smith, of St. Peter's Church, corner 5th and Girard avs., Philadelphia.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1868.

THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MRS. F. WILSON.

THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BIRTH OF PARADISE. Characters by Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. W. Gomersal, Miss E. Blanchard, Mr. Laura Keene, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Miss Ida De Vere, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GREGOIR GAME. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Holland, Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Mary Barrett, Miss Fanny Green, Miss M. Rose.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, MERCHANT OF VENICE. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mme. Methua Scheller, Mr. Barton Hill, Mr. J. Gotthold and a powerful cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, DAMON AND PYTHIAS, DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER and THE BLUNDERING DUTCHMAN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, LE MCURTAIRE DE THEODORE and LES NOCES DE JEANETTE.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, PAREPA MATINEE, with the following artists: Mme. Parepa, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. B. B. Mills, Mr. Carl Rosa, Mr. C. W. Colby.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7½, GRAND CENTRAL COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, Moose, Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Chas. Benedict and Oscar Burbank

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND OAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. HARRY HILL, THE LEGERDEMAIN. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; PROTEUS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 32d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 843 Broadway.
THIS DAY, ROSA BONHEUR'S HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

COOPER INSTITUTE,
8th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.
THIS EVENING, Dr. Hebbard's lecture, MANHOOD, the Causes and Prevention of its Premature Decline.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SUNDAY CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 16th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT, to be given by the Teachers and Pupils of the Musical Conservatory to Mr. Edward Mollenhaur.

CLINTON HALL.
Astor-place,
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, VALENTINE VOUSDEN, the Great Pogustional Mimic.

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to the evening of Feb. 8, by Ocean Telegraph.

The British Government protests against the proceedings of Spain in regard to the English ship *Tornado*, which was seized by Spain and held as a Chilian privateer. The holders of Confederate bonds in England want the Government to back up their claims. The trial of Ex-Gov. EYRE has commenced. Earl CARNARVON will next week introduce in Parliament a bill for the union of the British Provinces.

It is stated that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in his address on the approaching meeting of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition of the Eastern and Mexican questions. Prince NAPOLEON is to be the Director of the Paris Exhibition.

The negotiations which have been for some time in progress between Prussia and the North German States, were yesterday brought to a conclusion.

The Russian Government officially denies the truth of the report of the victory in Bokhara.

A dispatch from Brussels states that the labor riots have subsided and that tranquillity has been fully restored. On the other hand, it is stated from London that the disturbance is on the increase.

The Greek Government has sent a note to the foreign Powers declaring that the crisis of war is near at hand, and that they deem it proper to propose an increase of the Greek army and navy.

The latest intelligence from Servia represents the condition of that country as very threatening.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after reports of Committees had been received, Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed under the laws relating to customs. Mr. DIXON introduced a bill relative to letters detained in the Post-office, providing that when the name of the writer appears on the face of the letter it shall be returned to him, and not sent to the dead letter office. Mr. ROSS introduced a resolution proposing to transfer the printing of debates to Congress from the *Globe* to the *Chronicle*. Considerable discussion followed, and the further consideration of the matter was postponed until to-day. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was taken up and passed. The bill to admit Nebraska into the Union, which was vetoed by the President, was called up and passed over the veto by a vote of 31 yeas to 9 nays. The bill goes to the House for its concurrence. The Senate then adjourned.

After hearing the reports of Committees the House yesterday resumed the debate on the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee by Mr. STEVENS, providing for Military Government for the Insurrectionary States. Mr. SHANKLIN opened the debate by a speech in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. GRISWOLD and Mr. RAYMOND on the same side, Messrs. THAYER, HASKINS and SHELLABARGER speaking in favor of it. Mr. STEVENS moved the previous question, but the House refused to sustain him, and the subject will be further debated to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

A petition was presented in the Senate yesterday from WM. B. ASTOR and others, asking for a bill fixing the salaries in the Tax Receiver's Office as follows: Receiver of Taxes, $6,000; Deputy, $5,000; First Clerk, $4,500; clerk to Deputy, $3,500; other clerks, $3,000. Messrs. SPRAGUE, CRAGIN and H. C. MURPHY were appointed a Committee to investigate the alleged canal frauds. The House resolution instructing Senators and New-York Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of extending aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad, was adopted. A number of bills passed a third reading, and the Senate adjourned over Monday.

In the House, a number of bills of no public interest, were passed, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. P. WASHINGTON has purchased the Bigelow estate, on Front-street, Worcester, Mass., opposite the Common, including 22,000 feet of land, paying therefor the sum of $30,000, on which he proposes to erect a Memorial, Dispensary and Hospital, for the benefit of the poor of that city, without regard to creed, nationality or condition. The donator says it is a memorial to the dead, in memory of two deceased members, who once dwelt and whose eyes in death, closed with the pall, and who, had they lived, would have made a similar disposition of the means spared to their surviving friends.

The United States Supreme Court has now under consideration the case of the *Passaic Wave* vs. the Rio Grande Dyke case, which in case of adjudication will give a very valuable cargo to the owners. One of the counsel learns the decision will be known in Boston next week. A report of the case will be found in the law columns.

A heavy land slide occurred yesterday on the Welland Canal, near Allanburgh. Several hundred feet of the bank gave way, partially filling the canal. It is thought that it will not interpose navigation.

S. G. WOOLFOLK, of Kentucky, traveling in Tennessee, was robbed by highwaymen near Memphis, and left in the road with both legs broken. He was known to have about $1,000 with him before the robbery.

Some desperadoes at Memphis boarded the steamer *Clifton*, while at her dock, and administered chloroform to several of the passengers, and robbed them of their valuables.

Minister CAMPBELL pronounces as unqualifiedly false the reports recently circulated of a disagreement between Gen. SHERMAN and himself on their joint mission.

The amount of gold received at the Boston Custom-house for duties, for the first seven days in February, is $211,550 67.

Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN has been stopping at the house of his niece, in North-street, in this City, during the past week.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of THOMAS J. JONES vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company, reported in the TIMES of the 8th inst., was terminated by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff, under the direction of the Court, for the sum of $4,207 26. The same plaintiff has obtained judgments against other insurance companies, as follows: against the Relief Fire Insurance Company for $3,713 42, against the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company for $3,713 42, and against the Bulgers Fire Insurance Company for $4,940 67. There is a stay of proceedings in each case, and they are to be heard at the General Term in the first instance, on important questions of law involved.

A motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, in the case of BLUNT vs. LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, for the purpose of compelling the latter, who is, or claims to be, Acting Consul-General of Saxony, to appear in Court to be examined previous to trial. The objection of defendant is that Federal Courts only have jurisdiction over foreign Consuls. The hearing of the motion is postponed to the 15th inst. Our readers may remember that a short time since, when the Consul of Oldenburg refused to submit to a similar examination, the authorities at Washington gave notice that his exequatur was, or would be, annulled.

The Legislative Ferry Investigating Committee held a third session at the Astor House yesterday, and listened to a variety of complaints against the management of the Hoboken ferries, and the Weehawken and Forty-second-street ferry. They will meet again at the same place at 10 o'clock to-day, and on Monday they will hold a session in Williamsburgh to investigate the ferries of the Eastern District of Brooklyn. No one has appeared yet to make any complaint against the Jersey City ferry, from which it would appear, that there is one model ferry running out of New-York.

GEORGE M. CARLETON was arrested in this City yesterday, and taken before United States Commissioner BETTS, on the charge of embezzling money, and other property, to the value of nearly half a million of dollars from the Treasury Department, in Memphis, Tennessee. The examination was set down for Monday, and the prisoner committed in default of bail.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER over the body of LOUIS KLEMAN, who died from a wound on the head received at the hands of his sister, REGINA KLEMAN. The Jury rendered a verdict holding the prisoner responsible for the death, and she was committed for trial.

The Grand Jury yesterday brought in a presentment to the Oyer and Terminer on the subject of lotteries, threatening to proceed in a more speedy manner unless enterprises now in existence were suppressed.

Agreeably to orders issued by Inspector DILKS, the Police went to work yesterday and arrested all vagrants and habitual sneak thieves whom they found while patrolling the different wards of the City. All the prisoners will be sent to the Island as vagrants.

The steamship *Atlantic*, which was detained from sailing on Wednesday by the United States Marshal, was permitted to proceed to sea yesterday, the defendants agreeing to settle all claims on her return to port.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, by Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, Presiding Justice, in the action entitled CATHERINE COOK vs. BERNHARD COOK.

A moderate inquiry prevailed yesterday, for the principal kinds of produce and merchandize at irregular prices. Freights were less active.

Yesterday was the great cattle market day at the Hudson City yards. The number of beef cattle received at these yards for the weekly supply is 2,945. Transactions were moderate yesterday, and prices favored purchasers. Prime bullocks sold at 16½c.@17c. ₩ lb., net weight; very few, however, brought 17c. Fair to good were sold for 13c.@15c. The number of sheep was 8,613 for the weekly supply. The best lots of the wethers were sold for 7c.@8½c. ₩ lb., live weight; only a small number brought 8¾c. The market was abundantly supplied with sheep, and several hundred must be kept for a future market.

The Sub-Treasury in New-York—The Recent Investigation and Its Revelations.

The remarkable documents which were published exclusively in the TIMES of yesterday concerning the charges against Mr. VAN DYCK and the management of the New-York Sub-Treasury, are of value in a great many ways. Viewed as a whole, or as the complete history of a scandalous accusation, from the time it was originated by Mr. *Nobody*, in Wall-street, until it was finally dismissed by the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate it, the record and the testimony are most instructive. Viewed in detail, we find so many things cleared up about which false and exaggerated rumors have been circulated for a long time past in this City, that the financial and mercantile community must feel at once the importance of the revelations. Viewed as a personal matter, in which a faithful and honorable public officer, who occupies one of the most responsible positions in the financial administration of the country, is completely exculpated from every charge, either against his discretion or integrity, it comes most opportunely to strengthen the confidence of the public and justify its faith, at a time when reckless accusations are breaking down all confidence and every feeling of responsibility.

Nothing could be more ridiculously unlike than the testimony of Mr. TRACY, the accuser, and that of Mr. VAN DYCK, the defendant—the accusatory charges of the former being all hearsay, his facts all fancies, his asseverations baseless, his information either from second or third hand, or else stretching beyond that into the shadowy; while the former, clear on every point, definite about each, and certain concerning all, with conclusive proof on each and all, answers every question, not only with the promptitude and accuracy of an accountant, but with the evident consciousness of his unquestionable integrity.

The original charge against Mr. VAN DYCK, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, which caused his unwarranted arrest by Government officers, and which was finally dismissed by the Court, was in substance as follows: That he had in his possession a letter of Mr. TRACY, who is a Wall-street operator, as well as President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in which he had, on one occasion (as late as the 10th of last month) loaned several millions in gold to parties interested in locking up money and breaking down stocks and gold. "It is well known," added the writer, "that Government Agents are short of both stocks and gold, and this course is taken to force them down; and he thereupon requested Mr. COX, M. C., to introduce immediately a "resolution of inquiry, and appoint a committee to investigate." The member at once drew up the resolution, but, before introducing it, telegraphed for the names of the parties cognizant of the facts, and at the same time received an apparent confirmation of them from Senator GRIMES. The correspondent, however, now found that his informants were not sure of the facts, and finally declared that they all refused to give their names, and that their belief was merely "based on general rumor." We will not go over the sorry exhibition that was made in this part of the business when the statements of the accuser were brought under the scrutiny of the investigating Committee. Suffice it to say, that no "general rumor" was ever shown to be more utterly baseless, and that the circulators of a baseless rumor (several prominent Wall-street men being mentioned) were never more anxious to escape the responsibility for their own canard. The Committee went over the entire ground in all its parts, in the most searching manner, determined to get at the root of the matter; but though the accusations were made in the way we have shown, and though, as Mr. HALE remarked, they "involved a charge against Mr. VAN DYCK of a felony under the law," they had no other base than an unscrupulous brain. We recommend every one who is liable to be led astray by Wall-street rumors of any kind, to peruse and reperuse the testimony and examination of Mr. TRACY, as published in the TIMES of yesterday.

But the most important features of the case, from a public point of view, are those revealed in the testimony of Mr. VAN DYCK himself as to his administration of the Sub-Treasury in this City; and his testimony is all the more valuable in that it gives the quietus to so many positive statements that have been accepted as positive facts in financial circles. The resolution, as it passed Congress, instructed the Committee to inquire:

"Why, in the present stringent condition of the New-York money market, the currency balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is constantly increasing; whether such increase, or any part of it, arises or has arisen from the sale of gold; whether any agent of the Department or any officer of the Government has within the last thirty days loaned gold belonging to the Government to any person or persons, or any institution, and if so, to whom, for what purpose, on what security, and to what amount."

In response to the first of these points the Sub-Treasurer at once showed, by an exhibit of his accounts, that instead of a "constant increase of the currency balance in the present stringent condition of the money market" the facts were precisely the other way, the *decrease* within the time specified being nearly eleven millions of dollars; and he then proceeded to make an elaborate statement of affairs in his department and of the mode of transacting business, which must have been as instructive to the Committee as it will prove satisfactory to the interested public. Passing over for a moment the second point in the inquiry, we come to the third and last, and in reference to this the pride and sense of honor of Mr. VAN DYCK were very properly touched. He remarked that the fact that the law made such a loan of gold a *felony* should of itself have been a sufficient protection against the imputation conveyed in the resolution; but, further, he added, "I say that no such thing has been done under my administration; that we do not, never have, and would not under any circumstances, lend money from the Treasury to anybody, or for any purpose, or to any amount, or for any reason, or upon any security." To the detailed examination on this question, his answers were direct, explicit and conclusive—no evasion, indirection or concealment on any point whatever; and when, at its close, he was asked: "Having heard the resolution of the House read, will you state whether in any form, or under any combination of circumstances, directly or indirectly, to the best of your knowledge, there is any foundation whatever for the imputations which are implied in that resolution?" he peremptorily replied in the negative, and explained the origin of such speculative falsehoods; even the Committee seem to have been abundantly satisfied about the matter.

One of the most interesting points in Mr. VAN DYCK's testimony is that relating to the Government sales of gold in Wall-street, which are left almost entirely in his control by Secretary MCCULLOCH. Every one who knows anything of the financial rumors that are constantly issued to affect the price of gold, is aware of the frequency with which it is reported that the "Treasury is selling gold;" that it has sold to-day, or will sell to-morrow, one, two, three, four or five millions, and that the consequent effect will be thus and so. The number of people who have private (very private) information on this subject is only equaled by the number of brokers and speculators at the gold board, and the certainty of their knowledge is only surpassed by its privacy. Now, it will astonish not a few of those who get their information from these sources to learn, from one who certainly knows, how very limited the transactions of the Treasury in this line ordinarily are. In answer to a question, how much gold the Treasury had sold between the 15th of December and the day of examination, (January 21,) Mr. VAN DYCK replied about two millions—generally a quarter of a million at a time, and only for the purpose of obtaining currency, not to affect the market. On this general subject he made a few remarks that will be found of not a little interest:

"Here let me say that the hue and cry about interference with the market by the sale of Government funds is an exaggeration, so far as the effects are concerned; because, from May last up to the 15th of October we did not sell anything, but kept accumulating during that whole time; and in the month of October, I sold $2,000,000, in the month of November $3,000,000, and in the month of December $3,000,000, making $8,000,000 since last May. A person might go into the street and sell $2,000,000 in a day and probably not affect the price a half per cent., when there is demand for gold; and yet in these transactions since October, I do not think that I have ever sold more

Was the Confederacy a Rebellion.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, in discussing the new proposition of some Southern men for an adjustment of the difficulties of the present situation, announces itself as willing to yield on some points, if necessary, to quiet distrust and uneasiness at the North. It specially speaks of the opposition of danger to the public debt from the votes of Southern men for its repudiation, or for the assumption of the rebel debt, and admits that if an explicit affirmation would quiet these fears, it would be wise to make it. It adds, however, that "the language employed should be inoffensive, and such as honorable men will recognize as applicable," from which general statement we apprehend no one will differ.

Now the language of the proposition in question on the subject is as follows:

SECTION 5. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

What could be thought of any man who should declare that this language was offensive or inapplicable? Ought he not to be stigmatized as one who was unable to look at the question in a fair spirit, or unwilling to accept the result of the late struggle, and as one desirous of keeping up the present turmoil, rather than of securing peace and quiet by a reasonable submission?

Yet this is the ground which the *Enquirer* takes. It does not, indeed, in express words describe the section as offensive, and yet it is quite plain that it feels it to be such. "The terms of the second section above," it says, "*do not embrace the Confederate debt, and would not bind our faith, as the Confederacy was neither an insurrection nor a rebellion.*" And yet, while using such language as that, the *Enquirer* talks of the majority of the Northern people as waging a "cruel and unjust crusade against our society." If any justification were needed for the adoption of stringent measures against the South, it would be found in the prevalence of just such a spirit as is indicated by these words. The great question of the war was whether the Confederacy was a rebellion or not, and the verdict of arms, to which tribunal the appeal was taken, was emphatically that it was a rebellion, and nothing else. And yet such papers as the *Enquirer* in one breath declare that they have accepted the results of the conflict, and in the next declare that the Confederacy was no rebellion, and shall not be spoken of as such by us, who were the triumphant parties in the struggle.

What if it had been a question to be determined before the Courts, and the final judgment had been given that it was a rebellion, and the defeated party had coolly told the victor that he was willing to arrange the matters with him, but it must be on terms that were not "offensive," and would be binding on an "honorable man," and that anything which spoke of it as a rebellion would not be binding on him? Would not the successful party be rather apt to say that if the other side insisted in this way on still retaining the subject of the controversy, he would try to see what the powers of the Court would accomplish in carrying out its decree?

These people at the South may as well understand that the American nation has decided that the Confederacy was a rebellion, and if they propose to be a part of the nation, it must be accepted as such by them. They must allow it to be spoken of as such in the laws and public documents of the nation, and not consider such an appellation to be offensive. They must understand that when the nation speaks of rebellion, it refers to the Southern rebellion just as much as to Shay's rebellion or the Whisky Insurrection. Their relations with the nation will never become normal and healthful until they have become educated in their modes of thought to accept that as the actual relation of things. We do not expect them to feel so all at once in their hearts; but the sooner they come to feel it to be so, the sooner will the discord between them and us be banished. And to arrive at that state, they ought to put a bridle upon their language, and recognize the situation as it is in their words, whatever be the wish of their hearts that it were different. We do not, of course, mean that forms of words alone will restore harmony between the divided sections; but we do say that they will assist powerfully; and that, on the other hand, to persist in a mode of speech which is appropriate only to an opposite result from the actual one, is to prolong the discord, and postpone the harmonious reunion of the nation.

THE INSURANCE PATROL.—We are assured upon good authority that our paragraph yesterday concerning the Insurance Patrol was erroneous in so far as it conveyed the impression that the Insurance watchmen did not promptly give notice of the fire in Duane-street to the Fire Department. It appears that the Patrol and the Police were simultaneously searching for the fire; that as soon as the Captain of the Patrol was satisfied that there was a fire, he requested the Police to send out the alarm, and it was done, not only by the usual raps, but by sending a man to the Station-house; one of the Insurance watch also gave the alarm to Engine No. 31. It is evident, from these statements, that the information upon which our paragraph on Friday was based was to some extent incorrect, and the article therefore contained reflections upon the Insurance Patrol not justified by the actual facts. We cheerfully give the substance of the Patrol's statement, since we would not knowingly misrepresent or do injustice to any man. But we may be permitted to suggest, in view of the still violent opposition in certain quarters to a paid Fire Department, that it would be well if the insurance and private watchmen and policemen were to exercise extra vigilance in the detection and prompt suppression of fires. We know that it is not easy to discover the fiery destroyer in the massive storehouses that have taken the places of two-story brick dwellings; but this very difficulty should be a reason for redoubled vigilance. The recent losses by fire are quite too great for the credit of the City or the profit

Any measure, then, which should provide for the presence of a strong military force in the Southern States, and for its jurisdiction in cases where the civil authority failed of its duty, might be expected to command the undivided support of the Union Party. In no other way would it be possible to prevent cruelty and injustice, and to uphold the supremacy of the National Government. Just now the Executive determines whether the General of the district shall interfere or stand off, and the prevailing rule is against interference. Commanding officers are compelled to be passive witnesses of rebel outrage and impunity, or, if they interfere, as recently in Virginia, their action is arrested and reversed. Hence legislation on the subject is a necessity. The prevention of murder, and the maintenance of order in rebel communities, must be provided for, irrespective of the discretion of the President. His duty in the premises must be reduced to the execution of a law so clear that there can be no evasion of its terms, and so effective that the present terrible state of affairs shall be brought to an end.

Mr. STEVENS aims at more than this. His bill provides adequate military authority, undoubtedly. There would be no danger, under its operation, of rebel murders going unwhipt of justice; and so far it is good. The attempt to ignore the constitutional position of the President as Commander-in-Chief, and to vest in Gen. GRANT a power which under the Constitution the President would continue to exercise, is puerile. Gen. GRANT would continue subject to the orders of the President, though this bill became law to-day, and it is idle to legislate on any other supposition. Besides there has yet been no distinct proof that Mr. JOHNSON would be remiss in executing laws, whatever be their character. The trouble that has occurred has arisen from reliance upon his judgment and will—not from his disobedience to mandatory enactments.

The fatal objection to the bill is, however, that, while professing to establish military rule in the Southern States, it is intended to commit Congress to Mr. STEVENS' territorial theory, with all its consequences. It is, avowedly, framed as for conquered territory and a conquered people, having no organized Government, and no rights which the conqueror is bound to respect. The affirmation of this theory is not essential to the justification or the efficacy of the measure. For all practical purposes, the amended preamble proposed by Mr. BINGHAM would be as potent as the territorializing propositions with which Mr. STEVENS prefaces his measure. Theory is irrelevant in a case of this nature, and in this case it obstructs the progress of otherwise useful provisions, and raises discussion on points which should be introduced as substantive propositions, not as mere side issues. The time to consider what the Southern States are and what rights they are entitled to, will properly come when we hear from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction concerning the Constitutional Amendment. That is not likely to be much before the 4th of March. And meanwhile the task of organizing military authority to meet the urgent wants of the suffering Unionists of the South, is retarded by the members who are loudest in their demands for Congressional interposition.

The refusal of the House to push through a measure of this delicate and extremely important character, under the pressure of "the previous question," is a hopeful sign. The session has already furnished evidence that Mr. STEVENS is not master of the Union majority, and that the crack of his whip over their heads does not frighten them into obedience to his orders. The proceedings of Thursday and yesterday prove more. They show the strength of the disposition to avoid haste in the settlement of the grave questions which challenge attention, and to do nothing in the matter of reconstruction without ample examination of the means to be employed and the ends to be attained. Thorough work is wanted, and thorough work needs thought and time.

THE "BIG JUDGE" SNUBBED.—The Superintendent of Police has issued an order forbidding his men to take bail. Justice MCMAHON CONNOLLY any person arrested for offences against the License Law. The provocation is in the fact that Mr. CONNOLLY has held in prison two policemen who are charged with assault and battery by certain alleged offenders whom they had arrested. Of course we cannot pronounce upon the merits of the case until a trial shall develop the facts; but it should be deemed certain that the Police authorities would not issue such an order without absolute provocation. All such unpleasant collisions should be avoided. Mr.

Connolly knows well enough the law as it is, and more than enough of the law as it should be known also, that the Police, in their duties, are subject to the Courts. It should be his study to assist by all legal and moral means in bringing into proper audience. As a magistrate, he is bound to listen to either complainants or defendants, and, with all sympathy for the unfortunate officers, we shall be glad to learn that the trial which must now be had shall fully exculpate the Justice from the irregularity implied in Mr. KENNEDY'S caustic strictures.

PAREPA MATINEE IN BROOKLYN.—The first and only Parepa *Matinée* in Brooklyn will be given to-day at the Academy. In addition to the distinguished artists whose name heads the programme, Mme. PAREPA, (tenor,) Mr. B. B. MILLS, Carl Rosa, and C. W. COLBY will assist. The matinée will commence precisely at 3 o'clock, and we venture little in predicting an attendance of beauty and intelligence such as few cities in the world can furnish.

LECTURE AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—On Tuesday evening, Hon. THOMAS ENGELL will deliver a lecture at the Athenæum for the benefit of the Catholic Library Fund, on the life and works of FATHER SARSFIELD, the soldier patriot of Irish history. To Irishmen in particular, and students generally, this fertile theme, treated in an eloquent and impressive manner, will be most attractive.

DEGREES IN THE FRATERNITY COURSE.—The Fraternity Course of the City of Churches has thus far had a hard road to travel. On Wednesday evening next, the managers hope to enter upon the pleasant paths of peculiarly prosperity by the assistance of Rev. H. W. BEECHER, who opens the course for the season with a lecture on "National Affairs."

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.—This humorous opera will make its grimaces in Brooklyn on Thursday evening next, under the direction of Mr. MAHERZEK. The cast includes Miss KELLOGG, who will sing during the music lesson the "Venzano Waltz," BARAGLI, BELLINI, ARNOUDSON, FLEMMY and BOSCOVITZ.

An effort is being made to induce MAHERZEK to give the ever-favorite opera of "Martha," with Miss LOSE and TORRI as the gay and neuve damsels who unwittingly, but none the less surely, secure matrimonial felicities through the medium of an innocent flirtation.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.—In spite of the condition of our streets, the charming collection of paintings, (formerly belonging to Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, of New-Jersey,) which Mr. DERBY is exhibiting at his new Gallery at No. 843 Broadway, is daily visited by large numbers. The attractions are ROSA BONHEUR'S original celebrated picture "The Horse Fair;" BIERSTADT JOHNSON'S "Old Virginia Home," and MEDDER'S "Source of the Susquehannah," both of which latter have been selected to send to the Paris Exhibition; GAZZARA'S "Last Hours to Count ROSCOMMON and HOOKE," CROMWELL'S "Indian Summer," and 150 other fine specimens of art, both native and foreign.

Musical.

Hoboken was worthy of itself last night. It showed that it was a place to go away from, if even this could be done. It was not easy, for a fog prevailed and the vessels staggered across the stream as if they were orphans and had Hobokeners to look after them. Mme. PAREPA gave a concert there at Odd Fellows' Hall, assisted by Mr. B. B. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. COLBY. In New-York these great artists are understood. In the magnificent City of Hoboken they attracted but little attention. Of the few who were present last night, four or five slim number thought it proper to be rude—probably with a view of showing their superior knowledge of things in general, and of music in particular. They talked loudly, giggled, and otherwise made themselve ridiculous—a thing which we doubt not they can accomplish at any moment. In the presence of a great artist it was an affront, and we were glad to notice that the audience suppressed it. They were hissed into quietness. It was suggested that they should be turned out, but an American public is always patient, and these people who giggled were permitted to remain. Of the concert itself, there are only three words to say. It was perfect. The artists were the best that have ever sung in America; the audience the worst they have ever sung to. It is always an experiment to venture anything in a village like Hoboken, but no one knew until last night how small was the village.

Elsewhere we direct attention to the Matinée in Brooklyn, (at the Academy of Music,) and we would mention—although it is superfluous—inasmuch as the house is sure to be crowded, that Mme. PAREPA, Mr. MILLS, Mr. CARL ROSA, &c., will appear tomorrow, at the regular Sunday concert at Steinway Hall.

Disastrous Fire at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 8.

One of the most destructive fires that has occurred for many years broke out about 5 o'clock this afternoon, at No. 9 Commerce-street, occupied by Messrs. C. H. ROSS & Co., as a rectifying and liquor establishment, which was entirely destroyed, with property to the value of $151,000. The flames communicated to the store of WILLIAM D. SHULTZ & Co., fish dealers, and the store of ADAMS & DAVIDSON, No. 17. The former lost $50,000 and the latter about $5,000. ROSS & Co. are insured to the amount of $110,000 on stock, all in Baltimore offices, and $30,000 on their building. The Firemen's Insurance Company lose $30,000, the Baltimore $10,000 the Associated $10,000, the Merchants and Mechanics $16,000, the American $10,000, the Union $16,000, the Howard $10,000, the Peabody $5,000, the National $5,000, and several others a similar amount. ADAMS & DAVIDSON have a policy of $6,000 in the Safety Company of New-York. SCHULTZ is said to have policies in the Merchants and Mechanics' Company of this city, and the International of New-York. The entire loss is estimated at over $300,000. The property destroyed is of more value than all losses by fire during any one of the several years past.

Robberies and Outrages in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. J. G. WOOLFOLK, of Versailles, Ky., who left here day before yesterday on the Louisville Road, has since been found eighty miles from here with both legs broken and robbed. He was known to have had about $1,000 when he left. He is now in the City Hospital.

Two bold robberies were committed on the steamer *Clifton* while at her wharf this morning, by entering the staterooms and using chloroform. The thieves robbed Mr. G. W. BROWN, of Metropolis, Ill., of nearly $450, and Dr. SHARPTON, of Little Rock, of nearly $200.

Robbery by Burglars in Pennsylvania.

DUNCANNON, Penn., Friday, Feb. 8.

The large safe of the Duncannon Iron Company, at this place, was opened last night and robbed of over $13,000 in greenbacks and $2,500 in North Pennsylvania 10 per cent. coupon bonds. The following are the numbers and denominations of the bonds stolen: No. 123 for $1,000, and Nos. 844, 709 and 710 each for $500. The money was only received yesterday, and was intended to pay wages to-day. The safe was in a fire-proof vault with three feet walls, and was bored through with a drill. No clue has been obtained to the robbers.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

The State Senate by a yea and nay vote of 18 to 14, passed a bill this afternoon repealing the usury laws.

Several amendments to fix a definite rate of interest were rejected. The bill has yet to be acted on by the House, but that branch last week passed a bill raising the rate, and it will probably pass the Senate bill.

Land-slide on the Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Friday, Feb. 8.

A heavy land-slide occurred on the Welland Canal at Deep Cut, between Allanburgh and Fort Robinson. The bank for several hundred feet gave way, partially filling the canal. Superintendent WOODRUFF, after a careful examination, thinks that navigation will not be postponed.

Railroad Bridge Rebuilt.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Feb. 8.

The bridge at Piqua, on the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railroad, which was carried away by the late flood, has been rebuilt, and trains are running regularly.

WASHINGTON.

Military Government for the Southern States—Debate in the Senate—Mr. Peabody's Munificent Gift—The Mobile Cotton Case—The Nebraska Bill in the Senate—Loan Certificates.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

In the House, to-day, the debate and action on the bill reported by Mr. STEVENS, from the Reconstruction Committee, "to establish Military Government over the Southern States," was decidedly interesting and significant. The vote was the most exciting of the session. You will remember that Mr. STEVENS' bill, authorizing the people of those States to organize State Governments, was sent to the Reconstruction Committee a few days since. That Committee at once reported this bill. Mr. STEVENS had announced yesterday that he would move the previous question upon it at one o'clock to-day, but he concluded to allow debate to go on until three. Mr. SHANKLIN, Democrat of Kentucky, led off in a long argumentative speech against the bill. He was followed by Mr. THAYER, of Pennsylvania, who made a short, animated speech in its favor, insisting upon its necessity and dwelling on the usurpations of the President. Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, also supported it, trying to show that it was merely a suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and that the Constitution expressly required this to be done in precisely such emergencies as the present. He insisted that the war was not yet over, and that this was the first step toward a real reconstruction. His remarks were clear and impressive. After a prolonged appeal from Mr. HOTCHKISS, of New-York, in favor of the bill, and a clear, forcible statement of reasons against it from Mr. GRISWOLD, Mr. RAYMOND spoke for three-quarters of an hour, in reply to Mr. SHELLABARGER, and in denunciation of the bill. Conceding the necessity for some measures of protection for the loyal people of the South, he denied that the emergency justified any suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and especially any such measure as this, which made a high army officer in each District the absolute ruler of its people, with sovereign authority over the lives and liberties of the inhabitants, and an army at his back to enforce his decrees. He disputed the logic and the law of Mr. SHELLABARGER'S speech, and insisted that the army should follow, not precede, the civil authority, and be only the instrument of enforcing the statutes and laws. He regarded the bill as a confession that the civil authority was utterly powerless, and that the Government threw itself into the hands of the army, so far as the control of the South is concerned. History shows that it is only decaying and dying Republics that embrace this dreadful alternative. He demanded that Congress should provide civil governments of some kind in the South as the source of authority and law. He said he would prefer the plan of Mr. STEVENS to authorize the election of new governments by universal suffrage, or the territorial bill of Mr. ASHLEY, or any

FINANCIAL.

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U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

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BANKERS,

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BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,

Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.

MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS FOR USE IN EUROPE, CHINA, &c.

ALSO,

MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON BY TELEGRAPH.

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Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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NEW-YORK.

A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,

ISSUED FOR

Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,

BY

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1866:

Premiums received on Marine Risks from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$8,282,021 26
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1866		2,188,325 15
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$10,470,346 41

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1866, to Dec. 31, 1866		$7,632,236 70
Losses paid during the same period	$5,683,89[illegible] 05	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,194,173 23	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$6,771,885 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,129,350 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	141,866 24
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank	434,207 81
Total amount of Assets	$12,536,304 46

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of Twenty per Cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES,	HENRY K. BOGERT,
CHARLES DENNIS,	JOSHUA J. HENRY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	DENNIS PERKINS,
HENRY COIT,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	J. HENRY BURGY,
LEWIS CURTIS,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	C. A. HAND,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	B. J. HOWLAND,
R. WARREN WESTON,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROYAL PHELPS,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
CALEB BARSTOW,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
A. P. PILLOT,	GORDAN W. BURNHAM,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. G. HOBSON,	JAMES LOW,
DAVID LANE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
JAMES BRYCE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
LEROY M. WILEY,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY.
WM. STURGIS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for the sale to them for the purposes of the sinking fund, of the whole or any part of thirteen (13) of the second mortgage bonds of said Company, such proposals to be in writing, addressed to the Trustees, and left at the office of the Company on or before the 14th day of February instant, stating the number of bonds offered, and the lowest price at which they will be sold.

CHAS. A. RAPALLO, FREDERICK A. COE, JAMES C. BELL, Trustees.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders will be held at No. 205½ Walnut-st., (Room No. 1, third floor,) in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 16, and reopened on Friday, March 1.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK HARD RUBBER COLLAR AND CRAVAT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 110 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Hard Rubber Collar and Cravat Manufacturing Company for the election of Trustees, &c., will be held at their office, No. 110 Reade-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERBERT G. HULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY LAND, SALT AND MINERAL COMPANY, No. 19 WALL-ST., (ROOM No. 43,) NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their offices on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing a committee of three to act in concert with the Board in devising a plan for division of the lands among the stockholders.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, 1867. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 8 until Feb. 21.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—SIXTY 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Market-st. City Railroad in San Francisco, California, which are also guaranteed by the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company. Principal and interest payable in gold coin. Apply to

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Feb. 4, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF 30 THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Feb. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE.—42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY Railroad Company Stock, paying 10 per cent.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

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AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	June, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coupon, '81	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	July, C.I.N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	110¾
5-20 new, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	110¾
10-40 Registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	May, C.I.N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40 Coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N's.	[illegible]	111
August, 7-30	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct., C.I.N's.	110¾	111¾

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AMERICAN BANKERS,

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NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

1866.

OFFICE OF THE

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,

NO. 49 WALL-ST.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 12th Section of the Act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$646,211 71
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,[illegible]	
On Inland Risks	212,[illegible] 14	2,[illegible] 21
Total		$[illegible]
The amount of Earned Premiums during the Year, less Return Premiums, was		$2,[illegible] 30
Losses paid during the Year:		
On Marine Risks	$[illegible] 21	
On Inland Risks	[illegible] 22	
Expenses and Reinsurance	[illegible] 21	
Total	$[illegible] 14	

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$446,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c.	[illegible]
Cash	[illegible]
Bills Receivable	[illegible]
Premium Accounts not yet collected	[illegible]
Scrip of Sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,[illegible] 00
Total	$1,[illegible] 00

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's Charter.

The RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c.	$3,[illegible] 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c.	2,[illegible] 26
Excess of Expenditures over Receipts	$[illegible]

The Company were liable, at the end of the year, for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$646,611 43	
Less, to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	[illegible] 36	[illegible]
Deficiency		$1,[illegible]
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		1,[illegible] 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered, that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company, be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed, are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancellation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No Fire Risks, disconnected from Marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held Assets as [above], valued at	$1,[illegible] 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated Liabilities on that day were (exclusive of the amount of Premiums on outstanding risks, $[illegible])	1,[illegible] 59
Total	$[illegible] 80
Cash Capital subscribed, to be added	500,000 00
Making amount of Assets remaining with the Company (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of Premiums)	$1,[illegible] 80

By order of the Board.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,	WM. TOEL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,	EDWARD R. ANTHONY,
JOHN CHADWICK,	THOS. J. SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM H. MACY,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr.,
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL,	ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED. G. FOSTER,	ISAAC BELL,
PETER POIRIER,	GEORGE G. HOBSON,
LOUIS LORUT,	PERCY R. PYNE,
SAM'L A. SAWYER,	SAMUEL M. FOX,
ELIAS PONVERT,	JOSEPH V. ONATIVIA,
SIMON DE VISSER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
JACOB R. NEVIUS,	WILLIAM GOTHOUT,
ISAAC A. CRANE,	ERNEST CAYLUS,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
JOHN S. WRIGHT,	GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
WM. VON SACHS,	JAMES H. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said [illegible] shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburg, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DRIGGS PATENT PIANO COMPANY, for the election of Trustees of the Company for the ensuing year, and such other business as may be presented, will be held at No. 1 Broad-st., Room No. 16, on THURSDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 14th to 21st February.

WM. F. SHIRLEY, Secretary.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 30 years, undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange, house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

FINANCIAL.

HOBBS, [illegible] & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 7 WALL-ST.

Gold, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at market rates, on Commission.

Registered and Coupon Interest collected without charge.

Agents for the sale of First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold-bearing Bonds Central Pacific Railroad Company.

[illegible] General Partners.

[illegible] Special Partner.

REFERENCES.

[illegible]

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,

ADAMS,

UNITED STATES,

AMERICAN.

For sale at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 26 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 26 PINE-ST.,

Dealer in Southern and Western Railroad Securities, State, County and Town Bonds of every description, &c., &c.

IMPORTANT.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

A reward of 25 per cent. for the recovery of all, and in proportion for part, is offered to BROKERS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The following Securities have been recently stolen. If offered, stop them and notify JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.

List of numbers of [illegible] United States Five-Twenty Coupon Bonds of 1865, new issue, interest payable January and July, of $1,000 each:

[illegible] inclusive.

GOLD ROCK MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 12 noon. The election for nine Trustees will take place between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst.

R. M. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—FOR SALE—A few of these well-secured and desirable Bonds recently issued by HENRY A. SMYTHE, Esq., Trustee. Twenty years to run at 8 per cent. interest, payable at the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, 1st of January and 1st of July. These Bonds have guarantees of the highest character, and are amply provided for. A limited amount at par only. Apply to

J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have removed to the offices of the Harmony Insurance Company, No. 153 Broadway.

GEORGE A. JARVIS, President.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON

INSURANCE COMPANY

NO. 172 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
ASSETS, FEB. 1, 1867	711 209

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT. IS THIS day declared payable on demand in cash to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) six per cent. on outstanding scrip, payable April 1, in cash.

Also, a Scrip Dividend of (30) ten per cent. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to participate in the profits, for the year ending 31st January, 1867. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.

The Scrip of 1861 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next with interest, after which date interest thereon will cease.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

FIFTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

GREENWICH INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 155 BROADWAY, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	119,727 32
TOTAL ASSETS	$319,727 32

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

JAS. HARRISON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVAGE SILVER MINING COMPANY, $100 per share, payable 8th inst.

EMPIRE MILL AND MINING COMPANY, $15 per share, payable 8th inst., in gold coin, less exchange, at the Agency of the Bank of California.

FEB. 8, 1867. LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1867.

TWENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany National City Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on THURSDAY, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of SATURDAY, the 23d day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY—TWENTY SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on its Capital Stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, instant.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Feb. 6, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent. in Government tax, on the Preferred Stock of this Company, has been declared out of the surplus for the year 1866, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Broadway, on the 1st of March next, to holders as registered at the closing of the books. Transfer-books at the New-York office will be closed from the 1st to the 5th of February.

JOHN S. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 20th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until 12th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1867. No. 67 Wall-st.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has been declared this day, free of Government tax, payable on and after 11th inst.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the past six months, free of all taxes, for the year 1866, payable Feb. 11.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SO superior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 600 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th.

BILLIARDS.

PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

We have on hand an assortment of parlor billiard tables suitable for rooms that will not admit large tables. For learning billiards and as a source of amusement in the home circle, they are [illegible] [illegible] tables.

PHELAN & COLLENDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1867.

The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of February, at 12 M., at [illegible], by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, [illegible] tons of [illegible] Pittston Coal, [illegible] the usual sizes, [illegible] at Newburgh.

The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions [illegible] to be [illegible] at the time of sale [illegible] the Company's Coal, [illegible] the day of sale.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following Ordnance property will be sold at public auction at the United States Arsenal, Charleston, S. C., on MONDAY, March 4, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

About [illegible] net tons cast-iron shot, shell, &c. (about one-half has valuable cast bronze attached);

About 100 tons bronze [illegible];

[illegible] small-arms, [illegible] cartridges, [illegible] Ordnance stores [illegible] by [illegible] Agency, Philadelphia;

About [illegible] barrels unserviceable powder;

Also, a large quantity of other property, consisting principally of [illegible] tools, [illegible].

Terms—Cash on the day of the sale in United States currency.

Ample time allowed for the removal of the property, at the expiration of which that not removed will revert to the Government.

By authority of Chief of Ordnance.

F. H. PARKER, Capt. Ordn. and Brevet Major U. S. A., Commanding Charleston Arsenal.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 30, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the port of Baltimore, (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore,) on THURSDAY, 12 M., Feb. 28, 1867, the

SUPERB SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER COSMOPOLITAN,

of [illegible] tons; length, [illegible] feet; breadth of beam, [illegible] feet; depth of hold, [illegible] feet; cylinder [illegible] inches, and [illegible] feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded in the sale of this steamer to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draft, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COSMOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADRION, THOMAS & CO., No. 19 South Charles-st.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of Laight and Washington sts., in New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of damaged clothing and equipage:

Woolen blankets, greatcoats, blouses, uniform coats, bedsacks, shirts, drawers, greatcoat straps, knapsacks, stockings, stocks, trowsers, knives, forks, spoons, plates, tin cups, hats, caps, lace, brown Hollands, 60 yards; alpaca, 144 yards; books, shoes, brass articles, musical instruments, cap covers, &c., &c.

Catalogues may be had at the depot; also, samples of the articles may be seen.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within three days from day of sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the 10 per cent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ADRION, THOMAS & CO., No. 19 South Charles-st., Auctioneers.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, [illegible].

Will be sold at public auction, in the City of Baltimore, [illegible] No. 19 South [illegible] st.,) on WEDNESDAY, [illegible], 1867, a lot of ARMY CLOTHING,

consisting of

[illegible] NEW-YORK STATE JACKETS,

of irregular pattern, and otherwise unsuited for issue to troops.

By reason of the long retention in store, the material is in some instances more or less damaged.

Sales will take place in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

Three days allowed to remove purchases.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

HIGH-CLASS MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

being the entire collection of Mr. A. Cadart, of Paris, who is about returning to Europe, and comprising all the pictures lately on exhibition at the Derby Gallery.

The sale will take place on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, FEB. 14 AND 15,

at our new and spacious

FIFTH-AVENUE ART GALLERY,

No. 83 5th-av., southwest corner 14th-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Consisting of rosewood and black walnut suites, covered in reps; black walnut mineral case, mahogany sideboard, carpets, easy-chairs, black walnut bed-room suites, &c.

Also, several very fine rosewood-case melodeons, chapel and parlor organs.

Also, a superb rosewood-case, round-corner, 7⅓-octave piano, made by Steinway & Sons.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 23 Liberty-st., an assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood and black walnut suites covered in reps, black walnut mineral case, mahogany sideboard, carpets, easy chairs, black walnut chamber suites, &c.

Also, several very fine rosewood case melodeons, chapel and parlor organs.

Also, a superb rosewood case, round corner, 7⅓-octave piano, made by Steinway & Sons.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on 32d-st., near 5th-av.—HAGGERTY & PHELPS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York, the elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. [illegible] 32d-st., containing all modern improvements. Size of lot 24 ft. 11 in. x 98 ft. 9 in.; size of house 24 ft. 11 in. x [illegible] ft. Sale positive. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or of W. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers—Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 11 AND 12, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. each day, a private library, including a valuable collection of works printed in the Confederate States; also, rare American pamphlets, State and local history, Washingtoniana, Burr and Hamilton Tracts, Election Sermons, &c.; also, books selected from the library of the late Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Catalogues ready, and books on exhibition.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF 600 vacant lots by order of the Executive, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn; these lots are located on Bergen, Wyckoff, Warren, Baltic, Butler, Douglass, Sackett, Union, President and Carroll sts., and on Flushing, Willoughby, Utica, Ralph, Howard, Saratoga and Hopkinson avs. This property being located in different parts of the City, offers great inducements to purchasers.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 63 VALUABLE lots near Prospect Park, to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. They are situated on Butler, 10th, 11th and 12th sts., and 6th-av.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st.

AUCTION SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 12 M., at the Inspection of Provisions and Clothing, Navy-yard, New-York,

50,000 POUNDS PRESERVED MEATS.

By order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

D. GIBSON, Paymaster.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $5 to $500, and at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the periods of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as a deposit [illegible] the 1st of January.

Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES AND TOOLS FOR SALE—One Horizontal Engine, 125 horse-power, second-hand.

One Horizontal Engine, 25 horse-power, new.
One Horizontal Engine, 10 horse-power, new.
Six Portable Engines, 12 horse-power, new.

Portables are very substantial, with large Locomotive Boilers, solid Bedplates, Heaters, Governor, and altogether the best ever built in the country.

3 Drilling-machines, 1 "Industrial Works" Slotting-machine, 1 "Lowell Machine Co.'s" Sharper, large size; 1 Lowell Machine Co.'s Sharper, small size. All of the above tools are nearly as good as new and will be sold low for cash.

Also, 13 sets of Old Tools, made from faggoted scrap iron, and fitted up in the best manner. Apply at SOUTH BROOKLYN STEAM ENGINE WORKS, near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 94 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT THE LAUREL OIL WORKS, Newtown Creek, four 40-bbl. stills, with worms and connections complete; one each No. 1 and No. 2 steam pumps; twenty H. P. tubular boiler wood and iron tanks, piping, &c. Apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, near Calvary Cemetery.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinists' Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse & Depot—Works, Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, [illegible].

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on [illegible], for the transportation of Military Supplies during the [illegible] on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or such other depots as may be established in the Territory of Nebraska, [illegible] to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territory of Colorado, north of latitude [illegible], and in the Territories of Utah and Montana, [illegible] Denver City.

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Riley, State of Kansas, or such points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any posts or depots that are now or may be established in the State of Kansas or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other point or points on the route.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union or such other Depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 4.

From St. Paul, Minnesota, to such posts as are now or may be established in the State of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dacotah Territory lying east of the Missouri River.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 1 [illegible] million ([illegible]) pounds, on Route No. 2 [illegible] million ([illegible]) pounds, on Route No. 3 eight million ([illegible]) pounds, and on Route No. 4 two million five hundred thousand (2,500,000) pounds.

Proposals will be made for each Route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per hundred (100 pounds per hundred (100) miles) at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1867, and ending March 31, 1868.

Bidders should give their names in full as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 1 $200,000.
On Route No. 2 $200,000.
On Route No. 3 $100,000.
On Route No. 4 $50,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for army transportation on route No. 1, 2, 3 or 4," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1867, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily. For route No. 1, at Omaha, Nebraska Territory; for route No. 2, at Fort Riley, Kansas; for route No. 3, at Fort Union, New-Mexico; for route No. 4, at St. Paul, Minnesota, or at such other points for each of the several routes as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Santa Fe, Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Colonel and Assistant-Quartermaster, U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND MINERS.

The Commissioners on the Troy and Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel, acting for the State of Massachusetts, invite proposals, until the 10th day of March next, for excavating said tunnel at three different sections of that work.

This tunnel, when completed, will be about 4¾ miles in length, extending from the town of Florida, through the Hoosac Mountain to the town of North Adams.

The *Eastern End* has been penetrated from the grade of the railroad 2,[illegible] feet, 2,[illegible] feet of which consists of an opening of about ten cubic yards to each lineal foot, the same to be enlarged to a section containing about seventeen cubic yards to each foot; the remaining 1,[illegible] feet being heading, now averaging about an average four cubic yards per running foot, to be enlarged to the full section, making some 14,000 cubic yards to be removed.

A further section of the work will also be let to the successful bidder for the above-named enlargement, if satisfactory terms shall be offered.

The *Western End* is reached from a shaft 318 feet deep. The easterly heading from this shaft, of about six cubic yards to each lineal foot, extends 1,150 feet, and is to be enlarged to a section containing seventeen yards per foot, requiring the removal of 12,600 cubic yards. Bids for that amount, and for an extension in either direction of the heading and enlargement at this point, will be received.

The *Central Shaft*, of an elliptical form, twenty-seven by fifteen feet, now 430 feet in depth, is to be sunk to grade, 1,030 feet from the surface, requiring the removal of about 9,000 cubic yards.

All the work to be done is in Talcose Slate, and will require neither masonry nor supports of any kind.

Buildings, machinery and means of ventilation, all of the most substantial character, have been provided, and will be furnished to contractors.

Ample sureties will be required from parties who may be contracted with, and the Commissioners reserve the right to reject all offers that may be made.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to ALVAH CROCKER, at the Engineer's office, North Adams, Mass.; and other information may be obtained from JAMES M. SHUTE, Room No. 10, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, to whom proposals may be directed.

JAMES M. SHUTE, ALVAH CROCKER, CHARLES HUDSON, Commissioners.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1867.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land (more or less) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,

Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,

FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,

SEVEN STONE POOLS,

and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.

ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.

ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $100,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $[illegible], payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to

J. B. KIDDOO, Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L., Galveston, Texas.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS,
CHINTZES,
DIMITIES,
JACQUARDS,
WOOD AND GILT CORNICES,
SHADES, &C.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 869 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

NOVELTIES IN SILKS AND FANCY ARTICLES, AU BON MARCHE, Nos. 135 and 137 Rue du Bac, corner of Rue de Sevres. Ladies visiting Paris should, before effecting their purchases elsewhere, visit this establishment. They will find an immense assortment of every novelty of the finest quality and real cheapness.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

LE CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

From 15 cents up to $200 each.

Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

REMOVAL.—GASHERIE, EMERY & CO. Dry Goods, have removed to Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED, WITH some capital, to engage in the manufacture of fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco, with parties thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can influence a large amount of City and country trade. All replies, giving full name and address, will be regarded with strict confidence. None others will be noticed. Address J. D. K., Station B, New-York City.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED saddlery hardware house, doing a business of $150,000 per annum in Pittsburgh, Penn., is offered for sale on reasonable terms. "A rare chance." For full particulars, call on F. G. SPENCER, No. 30 Beekman-st., and R. CLINTON, Esq., of Clinton & Hughes, No. 65 Reade-st., where terms and price will be made known.

SEWING MACHINES.

BARTLETT'S SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE FOR USE BY HAND OR FOOT. AT $25.

THE CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING MACHINES.

Be sure you get the genuine.

All genuine Bartlett machines have the trade mark, "Bartlett Sewing Machine Co., New-York," in gilt letters upon the shield on the arm.

Look out for bogus machines and infringers. Persons giving information of such will be rewarded.

Every Bartlett machine is warranted for ten years.

There is immediate opening for a few first-class agents. J. W. BARTLETT, patentee, Principal office No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., New-York.

Clergymen and others sending an order for three machines will be given an extra machine free of charge.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

NO. 277 CANAL-ST.

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—ASTROLOGICAL meetings and public tests every MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENING. Seats free. Dr. BROUGHTON consulted daily.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS—PREACHING AND OTHER services [illegible] the City Mission [illegible] will be held in the following [illegible] SUNDAY [illegible]:

[illegible], 10½ A. M. and 7½ [illegible].

[illegible]

Five Points Mission, No. 61 [illegible], 7½ P. M.

[illegible]

Fourteenth Ward, No. [illegible] Elizabeth, 3½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

REV. DR. MORGAN, RECTOR OF ST. Thomas' Church, will preach (D. V.) in the Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING; services to commence at [illegible] o'clock. Rev. [illegible] Rector of the church, will officiate in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Seats in all parts of this church are perpetually free. Public worship is maintained by the voluntary offerings of the congregation.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse TO-MORROW MORNING: *Is Universalism Another Gospel?* In the Evening: *The Saviour will Come in Life.* Popular readings by P. C. HAMMOND, Esq., before the Lee Literary Association, in this Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 13th inst. Tickets 25 cents. Readings at 8 o'clock.

THE LAST JUDGMENT—WHAT IT WAS AND WHERE IT TOOK PLACE—Will be the subject of a lecture by Rev. J. C. AGER, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court, Brooklyn. Regular morning service of the Brooklyn New Church (Swedenborgian) at the same place, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2¼ P. M. Free Lecture Lessons in vocal music are delivered by C. H. FARNHAM, at the chapel of the church on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 [illegible], protracted meeting; preaching by Rev. J. H. Van [illegible] on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., and each evening during the week at 7½ o'clock, except Monday and Saturday evenings. Subject Sabbath afternoon—*Regeneration, or the Future Destiny of Earth and Man.* Seats free.

REV. PETER STRYKER, D. D., WILL preach the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, in the 34th-st. Dutch Reformed Church, west of 8th-av. Subject: *The Relation of the Medical Man to the Missionary Work.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS' MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original, permanent mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Public Sunday-school at 3 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of these children.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—BY SPECIAL request, Right Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., LL.D., will repeat his sermon preached at the late consecration of Bishop NEELY, in St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, at 7½ o'clock. C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES inspirationally before the First Society of Spiritualists in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Physiology and Spiritualism*, and *The Past, Present and Future of America.* Conference at 3 P. M.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York.—Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., will preach to young men, by invitation of the Association, on the Theatre, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. Adams' church, Madison-av. and East 24th-st.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, having removed from Broome-st., meet for worship at Lyric Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Pastor's Bible-class at 3 P. M.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS. Discussions at 10½ A. M., on the *Moral Influence of Theatres;* 3 P. M. on *Licensing Brothels.* Progressive Conference at 7½ P. M., when Dr. LAZARUS will deliver the opening address on *Metempsychosis, or Resurrection of the Body.* Seats free.

THE WOMEN'S UNION MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a public meeting at 7½ o'clock on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 10, at Dr. Storrs' Church, in Brooklyn, (corner of Henry and Remsen sts.) Rev. Dr. STORRS, Rev. Mr. TAYLOR and Rev. JOSEPH SCUDDER will make addresses.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D. D., of Baltimore, will preach the first of a course of sermons, in behalf of the Evangelical Knowledge Society, on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., corner of East 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. CLARK, Rev. Mr. GANSE and Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' Church and Missions.—Preaching, 10th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ROMISH INTOLERANCE—EXPULSION OF PROTESTANT WORSHIP FROM ROME.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, author of the History of Romanism, will preach at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING On the above subject in the evening.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach at both services.

REV. GEORGE MORGAN HILLS, OF Syracuse, will preach for the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. Hawks, in the large Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, on SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ o'clock.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects pertaining to the present condition of the churches and the speedy coming of the Lord. Seats free. No collections.

THE PRAYER MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held during the coming week, in the chapel of St. George's Church, 16th-st., near 3d-av., on EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN WILL SPEAK for the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—Morning: *The Trinity.* Evening: *The Eight-hour System of Labor.* The public invited.

REV. N. H. SCHENCK, D.D., OF BALTIMORE, Md., will preach (D. V.) in Christ's Church, Rev. Dr. CANFIELD'S, corner Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING, 10th inst. Services commence at 10½ o'clock.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, of Newburgh, will preach (D. V.) in this Church on SABBATH, the 10th inst. at 10½ A. M., and in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Feb. 10, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. O. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning subject—*Now.* Evening subject—*Our Tongues and their Uses.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st. The hour of evening service will be hereafter on every SUNDAY of the month except the first, at 3½ o'clock. The Rector will preach a course of sermons.

DR. MARSH, ON SUNDAY EVENING, will, at the Cooper Institute, repeat his discourse, delivered at New-Haven, on *The Happy Temperance Influence of Mr. James Brewster on Mechanics, Manufacturers and Workingmen.* Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Knowledge of Friends in Heaven.* Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching at the above church on SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10 o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited to attend.

PROTRACTED MEETINGS STILL PROGRESSING.—Elder TIMOTHY COLE preaches SUNDAY three times, and every evening coming week, at the Advent Church, No. 103 West 24th-st. "Come and hear and your soul shall live."

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 126th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

FREE METHODIST SOCIETY.—REV. B. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach in the hall on 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love feast after morning service.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. D. W. BRISTOL, D. D., of Binghamton, will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

"RELIGION OF AMUSEMENT" WILL be the subject of discourse SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. G. L. DEMAREST at the Second Universalist Church, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every SABBATH.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Services LORD'S DAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching morning and evening by Elder A. N. GILBERT, of Syracuse.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SUNDAY POPULAR LECTURE BY REV. CHAS. B. SMYTH, at 3½ P. M. and 8 P. M. Argus Hall, No. 609 Broadway. Subject, Feb. 10—*The Social Evil: Its Causes and Best Remedy.*

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Preaching in the morning at 10½ by Rev. A. H. CLAPP; in the evening at 7½, by Mr. CYRUS HAMLIN. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 2¼ P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. will lecture from *Solomon's Proverbs on Early Sowing and Late Reaping.*

MR. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, OF PHILADELphia, will preach for the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Clinton Hall, 8th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WM. MACLAREN WILL PREACH in the Houston-st. Church, corner of Thompson-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. [illegible] will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M.—the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes.

REV. WM. S. CORBIT, PASTOR BEDDING M. E. CHURCH, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. The Pastor, Rev. A. B. ANNAN, will preach TO-DAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. S. S. STOCKING WILL PREACH in All Saints' Church in Henry-st., corner of Scammel, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 10. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—BISHOP SNOW will preach at the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Our Lord's Prediction concerning His Second Advent.* Matt. chap. 24.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a hotel by a lady, or would take charge of the housekeeping of a first-class house; the best of references given as to character, qualifications, &c. Address, for one week, D. R. L., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, TO do family sewing; can cut and fit children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 189 7th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; very best City reference. Apply at No. 225 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do housework; is a good washer, ironer and plain cook; good reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a single man, a Scotchman; no objection to go to the country; best City references. Address J. M., No. 54 West 19th-st., New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at 61 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing and ironing; would have no objections to go to do a day's work. Apply at No. 346 7th-av.

FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE FEMALE Servants, German girls, &c., for City or country, can be suited immediately at the large Protestant Employment Institute, No. 105 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE experienced, thorough Scotch farmer and vegetable gardener, for several years farmer and manager for an extensive farmer in agriculture and stock in Scotland; when there gained a first prize for the best ploughman, a second prize for feeding cattle and sheep fat, a first prize for the best crop of turnips; with a thorough farmer's wife in every department; can take full charge of a gentleman's place and farm; been a few years in this country; respectable recommendations from present and late employers. Inquire of or address, for four days, Mr. Reid, No. 307 Broadway, or Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY an American man who fully understands his business in all its branches; is married, but has no incumbrances; satisfactory references given. Call or address D. R., No. 122 East 53d-st., for three days, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; best of City references. Address J. O., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house, a young man to act as entry clerk; must be a good penman and quick and correct at figures; salary $8 per week. Address, giving references, Post-office Box No. 2,055 New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY man for the cloth department of a dry goods firm on Broadway. Address, with name and references, Box No. 2,095 Post-office.

CLOTH HOUSE.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INtelligent boy, 15 years old, who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 915 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 11th day of February, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 4th day of March, 1867:

Three panels, of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I., II. and III.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels, of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 3d inst. I seized, in the distillery on 7th-av., between 47th and 48th sts., for distilling without license, 1 iron still, 1 doubler and worm, 1 cooler, 1 force pump, 2 lengths of hose, 1 pail, 1 shovel, 1 lot stove-pipe, 4 brass cocks and connection pipes, 45 gallons of whisky, 1 furnace; owner unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector of Int. Rev., 9th Dist. New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 28th of December last, I seized in the distillery on 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for distilling without license, 1 copper still, 1 doubler and connections, 1 copper worm, 2 lots of hose, 1 ax, 8 grain bags, 1 lot of grate bars, 1 poker, 1 gallon measure, 1 funnel unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on 10th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 48th-st. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, New-York.

Dated NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON of the 18th day of December, 1866, I seized four barrels distilled spirits improperly branded, while in transit on truck No. 1,615, owner unknown. No owner appearing for the same within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector of Int. Rev. 9th Dist. New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON the 8th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 2d-av. No owner appearing within thirty days from this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and, after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector Ninth District New-York.

NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Governor of the State of New-York, on the 25th day of Feb., 1867, for the pardon of ROBERT SMITH, who was convicted on the 18th day of May, 1866, at a Court of Sessions, County of New-York, of the crime of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing for the term of two years and six months.—Dated Feb. 8, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court in the matter of the estate of CLOTILDA SMITH, deceased, dated the 21st day of January, 1867, I will sell at public auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, on the [illegible] day of February, 1867, a lease of the premises No. [illegible] East Houston-st., consisting of a three-story, basement and attic brick house, situated on the southerly side of Houston-st., between Broadway and Crosby streets, now occupied as an ale and chop-house, and known as the "Office," said lot being about twenty-five feet front and rear by about eighty feet in depth.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvents' estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

Dated, Dec. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

NOTICE.—PROFESSOR BENJAMIN SILLIMAN intending to leave for California by the steamer of Feb. 11, will take charge of any commissions intrusted to him for the examination of mining properties on the Pacific coast.

Address B. SILLIMAN, New-Haven, Conn., or Box No. 4,141 New-York City Post-office.

After Feb. 10 communications directed to Box No. 4,141 New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS—75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THREE (3) SHARES IN THE CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY for sale, price $20 ($30 paid up. Address W. H., Box No. 108 *Times* Office. N. B.—Coal due on the above can be had at cost of work ing.

A PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL or active, in an old-established hardware business, with $20,000 capital. Address Box No. 1,894 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL, WELL SElected library. Address ROBERT LUND, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 55. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED without publicity or fee till divorce granted. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for trustees and committees of this Institute will be held at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, on THURSDAY, the 14th of February, 1867. The polls will open at 8 and close at 7 o'clock P. M. HORACE GREELEY, President.

JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Rec. Sec.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[illegible]

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. [illegible] Broadway. For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $[illegible] and $[illegible] currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Mar. 2.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Mar. 16.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Apr. 13.

The British iron steamship CELLA, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 2.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Baggage checked and tickets sold through to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8½ o'clock.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company will run their first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and MERRIMAC, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, Feb. 16, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, March 2, 1867
FULTON	S. Samuels	Saturday, March 16, 1867
MERRIMAC	E. Van Sice	Saturday, March 30, 1867
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, April 13, 1867
MISSISSIPPI	G. Sumner	Saturday, April 27, 1867

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS $130
SECOND-CLASS 70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The companies will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. M. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to JOS. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HELVETIA, Capt. THOMPSON	SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS	SATURDAY, Mar. 2
LOUISIANA, Capt. HARRINGTON	SATURDAY, Mar. 9
ENGLAND, Capt. GRACE	SATURDAY, Mar. 16
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING	SATURDAY, Mar. 23
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN	SATURDAY, Mar. 30

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge. Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency. To Liverpool or Queenstown ... Cabin $100, Steerage $30.

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 276 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS, OF the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock A. M., as the steamer will proceed directly to sea. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 23

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

CALEDONIA, MACDONALD	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
HIBERNIA, MONROE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35. To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37. For further particulars apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 6.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 13.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 20.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. R. SLOCUM, March 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF SAILING DAY. EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

COLUMBIA	BARTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 9
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	SATURDAY, Feb. 16
EAGLE	GREENE	SATURDAY, Feb. 23

For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

ST. JOHN'S, P. R., ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA AND PORTO CABELLO.

The first-class steamship GULF STREAM, carrying the United States mails, is now receiving freight at Pier 29 East River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M. The boats of this line make connection with steamers from St. Thomas for Jamaica, Windward Islands, &c. For freight or passage apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY .... Feb. 25 | MONDAY .... March 25. At noon.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 80
Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 14 N. R., on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all the principal points on the South Carolina Railroad, and connecting railroads, at reduced rates. For passage, &c., apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. [illegible] William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens [illegible] passports [illegible] A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 61 Chambers-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 21, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First cabin, $120; second cabin, $70; steerage, $37 50.

To be followed by the WESTERN METROPOLIS .... March 7
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER .... April 6

FURTHER DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK: April 20, June 1, June 29; May 4, June 8, July 20.

For freight or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

FEB. 1.—RISING STAR, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

FEB. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

FEB. 20.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand. Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $[illegible] for first class, and $[illegible] for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M. The favorite sidewheel steamships SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Feb. 9. SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Feb. 16.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations. GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY —THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Feb. 14. GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 21. From Pier No. 13 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.— Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MARMION, Capt. L. L. HAZARD, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to E. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLLY & CO.; goods for all points in the interior promptly forwarded.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEN. MEADE will follow Feb. 16.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Feb. 23.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier. For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR GALVESTON DIRECT.

The splendid steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Receiving freight now.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River. Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 222 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:10 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 8 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 2, 1867. Leave James-slip, New-York:

8 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 [illegible] A. M. and 1:15 [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. [illegible] to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Supt.

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES. The largest assortment of Valentines in the City, wholesale and retail. CHARLES A. MILLER, No. 15 Nassau-st.

A LARGE INDUCEMENT TO THE TRADE.—Valentines in $5, $10, $15, $20, $25 and $50 lots, at half-price. Also, an immense stock varying in price from 1c. to $100 each; discount 50 per cent. Mail orders promptly attended to at the factory of the NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 13[illegible] William-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW THREE-STORY, high-stoop brick houses, Nos. [illegible] West 11th-st., now ready [illegible] for genteel families. [illegible] renewal. Apply to E. L. SOLOMAN & SONS, No. [illegible] Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No money required. No commission. HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER, and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 22 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—The valuable hotel property, known as the Stevens House, corner of Broadway and Morris-st., 65 feet on Broadway and more than 100 feet deep; on the southerly side extending through to an alley used in common. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM A. COFF, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, No. 23 Washington-square, with furniture.

ALSO, The double house, No. 145 Macdougal-st., corner 4th, 34 feet wide.

ALSO, The warehouse Nos 40 and 42 New-st., about 50 feet square.

terms and price apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Princeton, N. J.; the mansion is new and large; contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; the barn and stables are large, new and rarely equaled in convenience and neatness; about 60 acres (less if desired) of fine land, thoroughly under-drained, with large pear orchard, 400 grape-vines of choicest varieties, large plantations of blackberry, raspberry and strawberry plants. The farm is well watered, and has a frontage on the main road of 1,400 feet. The locality is pleasant and remarkably healthful. Apply to EDWARD HOWE, Princeton, N. J., or at No. 89 Maiden-lane, New-York, where plans of the house can be seen.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT at Montrose Point, Westchester County, about 35 miles from New-York, on Hudson River Railroad; the dwelling is commodious, four or five years old, on high ground, and built of brick in Gothic style of architecture; large and numerous outbuildings; quantity of ground about 70 acres, mostly in cultivation; the estate has a large river front, with excellent yachting and boating privileges, and located between the railroad and river, about 1½ mile from the station.

Possession can be had at an early day. This is a most desirable place. Price $40,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY seat at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York, containing about 47 acres under high cultivation; the main house is large, well planned and thoroughly furnished; outbuildings unusually complete and extensive; graperies, hot-houses, &c., all in perfect order. The place is well stocked with choice varieties of fruit trees, and shaded by forest trees of large growth. For permit and particulars apply to GEO. A. ROBBINS or FRANCIS BACON, Executors, No. 64 William-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 18 acres of land, for sale, situated on the direct road from Kingsbridge to Yonkers, and equally distant from Yonkers and Riverdale depots, on the Hudson River; the house is roomy, in perfect order, and the location, being on high ground, is perfectly healthy; the garden is well located and liberally supplied with fruit trees, bushes and vines, and is connected with a good orchard. For further particulars apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Agent, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., beautifully located within a short distance of the City, commanding a fine prospect of the bay and surrounding country, consisting of seven acres of land with a commodious house, carriage and ice-house, &c. The grounds, which were laid out by Downing, contain every variety of tree and shrub, and the orchard and garden produce fruit and vegetables in great abundance. Apply to Mrs. CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE, AT COLD SPRING, IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON—A modern-built house, with six acres of land, gardener's house, stable, ice-house, &c., three-quarters of a mile from railroad station and steamboat landing; fine river and mountain views. A cottage and half an acre of land, adjoining, will be sold with the place, if desired. Apply to L. G. PEARSON, No. 8 Wall-st., or to WM. L. PAULDING, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with four lots in rear of house, 51st-st., near 10th-av.; price for all $11,000; good bargain; three-story high-stoop in 52d-st., good location, $15,000; [illegible] in 12th-st., near 3d-av., $[illegible]; only $1,[illegible] cash; four-story brown-stone in 51st-st., near Broadway, $[illegible]; four-story brown-stone in 51st-st., near Broadway, $23,000; four rooms to let. Inquire at No. 281 Broadway. L. MORRISON.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO L. Spencer, of 88 acres, most beautifully situated in the town of Madison, one mile from that station, and lying between the farms of the late Mr. Runyon and F. S. Lathrop, Esq., fronting on turnpike road leading to Morristown, 1½ hours' ride from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to WM. B[illegible], on the premises, or to E. P. DAVIS, No. 53 Walker-st., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house and lot on Lexington-av., near 30th-st. The house is in excellent order, being painted and frescoed throughout. Full size lot and house first-class. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE 4-STORY ENGLISH-BASEMENT brick house and lot on East 26th-st., near 2d-av., with two-story stable on rear of lot complete; coach-house and five stalls above ground, and one of the best stables in the City above ground. This is a desirable property for investment or private use. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, L. I., containing 120 acres, all in the highest state of cultivation, 12 miles from Brooklyn, 3 minutes' walk from station; houses and all buildings required for a farm of the size; the most convenient and productive farm on the island. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE—Beautifully located at No. 271 Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; nearly new; has all modern improvements, and elaborately frescoed in encaustic throughout; the new and first-class furniture can be had if wanted. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—[illegible] miles from Tarrytown, on the Sleepy Hollow road to Pleasantville, 31 acres, productive land, well wooded, watered and healthy. The view of the Hudson and surrounding country is very fine from a portion of the land, and which is desirable for building. Call or address A. RANDALL, No. 85 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE IN East 38th-st., No. 126, near 3d-av.; brown-stone front, English basement, three stories, with porte cochere and stable in the rear, for five horses, all fitted up in the best manner. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Plainfield, N. J.; 15 acres of valuable land; abundance of large and small fruit; house 11 rooms; barns and outbuildings; five minutes' walk from the depot; price $20,000. Apply to E. H. HYDE, No. 19 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—One mile south of depot; contains 40 acres in good cultivation, well fenced; has a good house, suitable outbuildings; churches and good schools convenient; price reasonable; terms easy. Inquire of S. DAVIS, on the premises, or of G. W. DAVIS, No. 25 Park-row.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG Island, convenient to the City; 10¾ acres of exceedingly rich and highly cultivated land; 2,400 choice dwarf fruit trees, mostly pears; brick house and frame barn, nearly new, in perfect order. Price, $10,000. Address FARM, Box No. 2 [illegible] Post-office.

THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house for sale at $13,000; location 2d-av., (Hanson-place,) between 124th and 125th sts.; 20x45x100; all modern improvements and in excellent order. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. R. ANTHON, No. 15 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK STORES Nos. 450 and 452 Fulton-av., corner of Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, 19 feet and 20 feet front and 80 feet deep; excellent business location; half can remain on mortgage. Apply to A. KNOWLTON, Fulton corner Portland-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NORTHAMPTON FOR SALE—Buildings all new; house contains spacious rooms and wide halls; situation is elevated and commands a beautiful view of the Connecticut Valley. Address E., Post Office Box No. 230.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 125 ACRES, [illegible] miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; good buildings; well fruited; is very productive. Apply to E. WILLIAMS, No. 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house, No. 67 West 25th-st.; price [illegible]. Apply to FRANCIS VINTON, Trustee, or WM. [illegible], JR., No. 62 Wall-st., or HOMER MORGAN.

FOR SALE—ON NEWTOWN CREEK, L. I., THE waterside premises lately occupied by the Laurel Oil Works, containing about 18 lots. For particulars apply to R. WALLACE, on the premises, or to HEYE, PALMER & REIS, No. 29 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, PLEASANTLY situated, within about one mile of Morristown, N. J. On the above is a grove of wood of several acres; it is a desirable building site. Apply to MATTHEW MITCHELL, No. 69 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY house, No. 273 Lexington-av., full size and finely situated on Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 44 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 20x50; lot 98.9. Can be seen by permit only from HINMAN & CO., No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY high-stoop houses and lots Nos. 51 and 53 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 57 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house in West 51st-st., opposite Seminary-square, between 5th and 10th avs. Price $[illegible]. Apply to COOLIDGE & YOUNG, No. 138 Front-st., New-York.

CHOICE WESTERN LANDS WANTED cash for a good farm or first-class merchandise. Splendid farm near Princeton [illegible]. JAQUES, No. 238 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT, EXTRA WIDE and deep and superior built house on 33d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house; water and gas; convenient to ferries; $4,000. ELLIOTT, No. 24 South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot No. [illegible] Lexington-av. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE NO. [illegible] Henry-st. For particulars apply to C. & E. POILLON, No. [illegible] South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINE country residence in Queens County, situated at Jamaica. Apply at No. [illegible], New-York.

EIGHTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE best part of Iowa for sale low or exchange as part for City property. WATHAN & CO., No. 109 Mercer-st.

MURRAY HILL MANSION—ELEGANT [illegible] house [illegible] for sale, [illegible] 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and now only sold on account of change of residence. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 30 ACRES, ON STATEN Island, about 7 miles from Vanderbilt Landing, accessible by rail or water; fine location; good dwelling and outbuildings, also two small cottages; large variety of fruit, choicest kinds; an admirable place for a dairy or stock farm; also, well adapted for market truck. Will be sold to close an estate, at the low price of $26,000—half on mortgage. This is a decided bargain. Particulars of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND STREET LOTS OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE GROUNDS.—The undersigned are authorized by the heirs to offer for sale in parcels to suit the plot of land bounded by 5th-av., 52d and 53d sts., and 22 lots fronting on 51st and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. As this property is exclusively placed in our hands for sale, all information as to terms, &c., will be given on application at our office. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—30 ACRES, WELL WA-tered and stocked with choice fruit trees and grape-vines; plain old-fashioned buildings, and beautiful location, commanding an extensive prospect, ¼ mile from Summit depot, New-Jersey. Must be sold. Terms easy. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LEASE IN EAST 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place; house in complete order and unsurpassed for business purposes; lease eight years to run. Apply, between 1 and 3 P. M., to H. S. RAPELYE, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.— Real estate of all kinds, city and country, for sale or exchange. Houses and stores to let or lease; also, business chances, by PETER A. BEST, No. 32 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES OF LAND ON Grimes' Hill, Tompkinsville, S. I., fronting on three roads; beautiful location, commanding view, well adapted for a hotel or private residence; will be sold cheap. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—VALUABLE MILL property in Astoria: steam-power; machinery in perfect order; good investment; buildings complete. ROBERT T. MEAKS, No. 61 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FIVE LOTS ON NORTH-west corner of 4th-av. and 61st-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or No. 637 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF LOT NO. 238 Washington-st. Apply to F. TALBOT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

NICELY FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM and double bedroom to let, to gentlemen only, without board, at 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET IN building No. 129 Front-st., corner of Maiden-lane. Apply to WILLIAM HODGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR SPRING-st., 25x200 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS SOUTH SIDE 35TH-ST., near 7th-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY building, with basement and sub-cellar, now erecting on the four lots on Houston, southeast corner of Greene-st., 100x100 feet, making one or two splendid buildings, with marble fronts on Houston-st.; same will be completed with every dispatch and ready for occupation at an early day. Parties desirous of locating on the great line of improvement, and near Broadway, can confer with me and examine the plans. Steam power will be introduced if required. H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st., near Broome.

TO LET—A DAIRY FARM OF 100 ACRES, NEAR Norwalk, Conn., 40 miles from New-York; buildings complete and in good order. To a good tenant a long lease and immediate possession given. Also, a cottage with the rooms pleasantly situated, with about one acre in garden and lawn; barn, shed, well, &c., all in good order, at Darien, Conn., near the depot, about 35 miles from New-York via New-Haven Railroad; neighborhood first-class, near church and school. JAMES G. REED, at Wilson & Co's, No. 32 Pearl-st., second floor.

TO LET ON STATEN ISLAND—NORTH SHORE—Very handsome modern-built house, with 25 acres. House commodious and genteel; grounds laid out in lawn, garden, &c.; stable, coach-house, &c.; a first-class residence; will be rented for two or three years to a good tenant at low price; 1½ miles from landing. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON A CROSS street on Murray Hill, an extra wide and deep first-class house, elegantly furnished, with grapery, extra lot and stable running from street to street; rent $1,000 per month, for one or more years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ONE OF THE MOST elegant and desirable extra wide houses in the City, located on Murray Hill, with stable and grapery, running through to the next street, near to 5th-av., to a small private family only, for one or more years; rent $[illegible] per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS— Three lots, 75 feet front by 100 feet deep; location, upper end of Cherry-st. Apply to H. A. T. GRANBERY, No. 154 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house, in one of the best localities in the City of Hartford, for one year, in exchange for a well-furnished house in New-York, paying the proportionate difference in rent. Address Box No. 22 Hartford, Conn.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 30x55, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel Building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts., suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—SEVERAL VERY DE-sirable offices to let in the new building corner of Water and Pine-st. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—LOCA-tion Park-av., Murray Hill; to be rented until May 1, 1868; house and furniture first-class. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR two years, for a moderate rent, or furniture for sale. Apply on premises No. 92 Clinton-place, between 10 and 12 A. M.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, to gentlemen only, at No. 29 City Hall-place; references required. Call for six days.

TO BARBERS.—STORE TO RENT, NO. 1 West 11th-st., next Broadway; first-rate location for the above business.

TO LET—ALL THE FOUR LOFTS IN THE building No. 264 Broadway. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN LIVINGSTON-PLACE—Five years lease. H. S. RAPELYE, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 10.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 408 BROADWAY. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A few acres of good land, well supplied with fruit, and easy of access to New-York. The buildings must be of good size and in good repair. Address Box No. 2,121 New-York Post-office, stating size, location, price, &c.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED AT BERGEN Point, N. J., to cost not one cent more than ten thousand dollars. No attention paid to replies from real estate agents. A., Box No. 2,562.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COTTAGE WANTED—TO RENT WITH THE privilege of buying; Astoria, Fordham or Fort Washington would suit. Address COTTAGE, Box No. 140 Times Office, with full particulars, rent, &c.

STORE WANTED—OR PART OF A STORE, suitable for a light business, on Broadway, 4th or 6th avs., by the 1st of May. Address C. M. P., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—PARLORS AND BEDROOMS ADJOINING; rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE FRIENDS' Meeting House, in Rutherford-place, for three ladies, who can furnish their own rooms; a private family preferred. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished parlor; also room above, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 221 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in suites or single, may be had, by applying at No. 265 5th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. S. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South. JOSEPH PURCELL.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.
One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29½ feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.
AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 195 feet long by 30½ feet beam.
One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.
Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT. Steamer ARTEMAS, Capt. R. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 2[illegible] East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare [illegible] cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On THURSDAY, [illegible]. GRAND BAL D'OPERA, MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.

Mr. MAX MARETZEK has the honor to announce that on the above-named date the NEW ACADEMY will be brilliantly inaugurated by a GRAND FANCY DRESS BAL D'OPERA, which it is intended shall in every respect be on a COLOSSAL PROPORTIONS OF THE ORCHESTRAL FORCE employed, as well as in other ENTERTAINING FEATURES, surpass the highly successful Bal d'Opera of last year.

The orchestras will be under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN, Mr. E. GRILL and Mr. GRAFULLA.

In order to promote the comfort of guests, ONLY ONE THOUSAND TICKETS of admission will be issued; while, to insure respectability in the attendance, the tickets will be disposed of only to persons of known standing in society, and without privilege of transfer.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

AUGUST BELMONT,	LEONARD W. JEROME,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,	ROBT. L. CUTTING,
H. A. JOHNSON,	WM. CUTTING,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,	R. L. M. BARLOW,
N. H. WOLFE,	EDWARD R. BELL,
A. C. MUNSON,	P. C. SCHUYLER,
G. G. HOWLAND,	HENRY F. VAIL,
W. B. BEND,	HENRY F. FEARING,
SHEPHERD GANDY,	HENRY CLEWS,
WM. R. TRAVERS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
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H. W. BREVOORT,	B. ROBINSON, Jr.,
W. D. MORGAN,	WM. T. BLODGETT,
GEO. AMORY,	R. L. CUTTING, Jr.,
PAUL J. FORBES,	D. KINGSLAND,

All applications for cards of admission must be made to some one of the gentlemen of the Committee, or to the director of the Academy of Music, who has established an office for the accommodation of such applicants at the music-store of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 820 Broadway.

The sale of tickets will begin THIS MORNING, from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., and continue daily during those hours.

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a lady and gentleman $15
Extra ladies' tickets 5

Further particulars will be shortly made public.

ITALIAN OPERA. FRENCH THEATRE.

LA TRAVIATA. DEBUT AS VIOLETTA OF SIGNORA GIUDITTA ALTIERI.

Signor ANTONIO L. MORA has the honor of announcing to the New-York public that he will give a season of Italian Opera of TWELVE NIGHTS AND FOUR MATINEES. First representation MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, when will be presented Verdi's favorite opera of LA TRAVIATA, with the following eminent artistes in the cast:

Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI in her unsurpassed role of Violetta, being her debut before an American audience.

Signor ETTORE IRFRE as Alfredo.

Signor FORTUNA, late of the Bateman Troupe, as Germont—his first appearance in opera.

The Chorus and Orchestra will be under the personal management and direction of the new Impressario, Signor MORA.

Admission, $1 50; Dress Circle, (secured seats,) $1 50; Parquet, $2; Proscenium Boxes, $[illegible]; Boxes, $[illegible] to $15. Tickets can be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at J. C. Seymour & Co.'s, Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st.

STEINWAY HALL.—[illegible]TH SUNDAY CONCERT.

SUNDAY, Feb. 10, at 8 o'clock. L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR. MME. PAREPA will sing "On Mighty Pens," from Creation, by Haydn; Sacred German Song, (with violoncello obligato,) by Bach; Gounod—"Ave Maria," with organ, violin and piano accompaniment.

MR. S. B. MILLS will play "Rapsodie Hongroise," by Liszt, and Fantasia "Caprice."

MR. CARL ROSA will play Fantasia for Violin, by Bach, and Fantasia and Variations, by De Beriot.

THE ORCHESTRA WILL PERFORM
Overture to "Euryanthe," by Weber.
Overture to "Lurline," by Wallace.
Romanza, "L'Eclair," by Halevy.
"Visions in a Dream," by Lumbye.
Conductor, THEO. THOMAS.
G. W. COLBY at the Piano.
TICKETS 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
For sale at the usual places.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

TENTH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT, MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON .... Director

WALLACE NIGHT, when the entire programme given with so much success at Steinway Hall on last Wednesday evening will be repeated by the following artists:

MME PAREPA, MR. S. B. MILLS, MR. CARL ROSA, MR. G. W. COLBY, MR. THEO. THOMAS, AND FULL ORCHESTRA.

Tickets for sale at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director

MATINEES AT 2½, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. LAST WEEK OF THE HORSE COMEDY, received at each representation with PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

First week of the spirited equestrian diversion, entitled BLIND MAN'S BUFF, by Mlle. Jeannette Elisler, Mlle. Soyer, Miss Emma Stickney, Miss Roberts and Mr. N. Austin.

STARTLING ACTS IN THE RING, introducing the greatest of lady riders, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, and all the principal artists of the LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS ever brought together on this continent. Each entertainment to conclude with the successful side-splitting horse comedy, entitled the JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

GRAND COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

Now on exhibition and for sale, at No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's Theatre, ROSA BONHEUR'S original world-renowned "HORSE FAIR," and 150 other SPLENDID WORKS OF ART, by native and foreign artists, formerly the private collection of W. P. WRIGHT, ESQ., OF NEW-JERSEY. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. For catalogues and prices apply as above to H. W. DERBY.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—THIS EVENING DR. HEBBARD will lecture, to gentlemen only, on Manhood, and the causes and prevention of its premature decline. This lecture will be splendidly illustrated with a great number of costly and beautiful models and paintings, imported from Paris expressly for that purpose, exhibiting all of those diseases peculiar to males, their causes, means of prevention and cure. No subject can be of greater importance, especially to young men.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.

SEWARD INSTITUTE, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. Board and tuition $100 per term. Spring term opens Feb. 11, 1867. For circulars address MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av. The 113th Academic term of Rutgers Institute will commence Feb. 6, 1867. For circulars apply at the Institute, or by letter to H. M. PIERCE, President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN extra course of French lessons to persons who wish to catch up to the afternoon class. No one can join the class without going through this extra exercise, so those who wish to be admitted should present themselves on Monday or Tuesday, at a quarter before 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. No further notice given.

A. A. FAVARGER WILL GIVE AN EX-tra course of French lessons to persons who wish to catch up to the afternoon class. No one can join the class without going through this extra exercise, so that those who wish to be admitted should present themselves on MONDAY or TUESDAY, at 3¾ o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. No further notice given.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $200 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, for young gentlemen from 7 to 18 years. Day and boarding scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete instruction; gymnastics. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 83d-st. PROF. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COL-legiate School for Young Ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the present school-year will begin Feb. 6. For information or circulars, address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PUREST PARISIAN ACCENT.—Lessons given in exchange for board and comfortable room by a lady from Paris, actually a teacher in New-York; highest references. Address Mme. ALLOUX, Station D.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.— White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER WITH BEST CITY references wishes to make arrangements with some cultivated family going to Europe to accompany them as instructress to young ladies. Address Post-office Box No. 1,383.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT TEACHER IN Erasmus Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I., a gentleman qualified to teach the classics, the higher English branches and vocal music. Address immediately, with references and testimonials, R. T. MACK, Principal.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS—GRAND HOTEL MIRABEAU, No. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX.

This magnificent first-class hotel, recently embellished and elegantly furnished, has been patronized during the present century by the first families of both hemispheres, and justifies its renown by its unique situation in the most fashionable part of Paris, its beautiful laid out garden in the middle of a court-yard, ornamented with a perpetually running fountain, (advantages so to public health which have no equal among the Paris hotels,) its excellent cuisine, and the care and attention shown to its distinguished guests. Private table d'hote and small apartments, at all prices; private restaurant, coffee-rooms, saloons, reading and smoking rooms, letter-box, interpreters, carriages, &c., &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 7 3-4. BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE MAGNIFICENT RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL, SPECTACULAR ZOOLOGICAL DRAMA, written by the popular author, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, expressly for this establishment, entitled the CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, with NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY, SUPERB PROPERTIES, SPLENDID COSTUMES, and ORIGINAL MECHANICAL EFFECTS. NEW AND ORIGINAL MUSIC, by the eminent composer, THOMAS BAKER, Esq.

A GRAND TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION will occur, in which the VAN AMBURGH LIVING WILD ANIMALS, consisting of Lions, Leopards, Elephant, Camel, Zebra, Deer, Ostrich, &c., &c., will appear, together with over TWO HUNDRED AUXILIARIES. Characters will be sustained by the TALENTED DRAMATIC COMPANY.

On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS, INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH. OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-SLAYER.

GIANT AND GIANTESS, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, FOUR LIVING BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 300,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, MATINEE ONE HOUR EARLIER. Doors open at 12½, opera to commence at 1 o'clock. GRAND GERMAN OPERA MATINEE OF MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA. MARTHA. Flotow's charming and popular production entire. Admission to matinee 75 cents, without extra charge for reserving.

TO-NIGHT. THE EVENT OF THE WEEK! First production of Nicolai's famous comic opera, in three acts, the MERRY WIVES. MERRY WIVES. MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

The cast embracing HERMANNS, as Sir John Falstaff; FORMES, GRAOCHEL, LEHMANN, &c.; Mme. ROTTER, Mme. JOHANNSEN and Mlle. FREDERICI.

MONDAY—TANNHAUSER.

MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

This beautiful Opera, by Nicolai, which has created a great sensation in London and Paris during the past two seasons, will be produced at the OLYMPIC THEATRE THIS EVENING.

The story is from Shakespeare's comedy and is familiar. The music is of the most charming and delightful character.

The cast embraces all the artists of the company, including HERMANS in his celebrated impersonation of FALSTAFF. The mise en scene and costumes are excellent.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. COMEDY.

SATURDAY, Feb. 9, 1867, at 7½ P. M., with the kind assistance of Mlle. ELVIRA NADDI, LE MEURTRIER DE THEODORE, comedy in three acts, by Clairville and Bernard. LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE, comic opera, by Victor Masse. Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

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SATURDAY, FEB. 9, first and only PAREPA MATINEE, with the following great artists,

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MR. W. J. HILL, The favorite American tenor.
MR. S. B. MILLS, Pianist.
MR. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Accompanyist.

Doors open at 1, to begin at 2 o'clock. TICKETS ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserved seats. For sale at the Academy of Music.

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THE SCENERY.—1. The Rialto. 2. A Venetian Street. 3. Church of San Giovanni. 4. The Place of St. Mark. 5. The Hall of the Senate, by Charles W. Witham. 6. A Hall in Portia's House. 7. A Garden in Genoa, by Hillard.

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Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK

THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented, after careful preparation, an ENTIRELY NEW PIECE, written and adapted expressly for this Theatre by A. W. YOUNG, Esq., from the French of VICTORIEN SARDOU entitled A DANGEROUS GAME.

The incidental music, composed and arranged by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer. The picturesque and correct scenery, entirely new, by Messrs. H. Isherwood and G. Evans. The Costumes by Messrs. G. Flannery and Beauchoton. The new and elegant furniture and appointments by Mr. James Timony. The novel mechanical effects by Mr. Henry Butler, and a SPLENDID CAST, including

MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. W. J. LEONARD, MR. T. GRAHAM, MR. T. WARD, MR. CASHIN, MR. W. H. POPE, MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS FANNY GREEN, MISS M. SCOTT, MRS. TIMONY, MISS DAY.

Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW MUSIC, NEW COSTUMES, &c.

TWENTY-FIFTH GRAND MATINEE. THIS SATURDAY, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock. ADMISSION TO MATINEE: Parquet and Dress Circle .... $1; Family Circle .... 50c. Curtain rises at night at 7½; at Matinee, 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers .... Lewis Baker and Mark Smith

TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock, MATINEE; and THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES OF A BIRD OF PARADISE.

MONDAY will be produced, with new Scenery, Costumes and Unprecedented Cast, the Drama of TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

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The management takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the distinguished comedienne and vocalist, LADY DONN, commencing on MONDAY, Feb. 18, on which occasion her Ladyship will make her first appearance in New-York in two of her most celebrated personations. Box book will be opened on Wednesday, Feb. 13.

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BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1867; C. H. RIVERS' GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Children's Soiree from 7 to 9½ o'clock. Adults from 9½ to 2 o'clock.

Music by the TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND. Dancing music under the direction of M. PAPST; Promenade music under the direction of L. CONTERNO.

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To be given by the teachers and pupils of the Musical Conservatory, No. 820 Broadway, to Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, at Irving Hall, on SATURDAY, Feb. 9. Tickets $1. To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. On this occasion the following artists will appear:

Mme. GAZZANIGA, Soprano.
Signor MILLERI, Basso.
Messrs. J. M. PATTISON and B. BOCKELMAN, Pianists.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
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NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Underground Railroads—Debate in the Senate on the Elective Franchise—Constitutional Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8, 1867.

CITY RAILROADS.

Since the report of the Special Committee of the Senate, which was published at length in the columns of the TIMES about a week ago, City railroad questions are beginning to take the lead in importance here. Last evening, as you were advised by telegraph, the Railroad Committees of the two Houses met in joint session in the Senate Chamber, and the whole subject of underground railroads received an ample ventilation, which, by the way, it may be more difficult to give them practically when they are constructed and operated.

Gen. SWAIN is here with his large model of the road proposed to be constructed by the Metropolitan Transit Company, and it is on exhibition at the State Library, where it has been inspected by large numbers of members and others interested.

We have in addition to the bill of the Transit Company on the Swain plan, that of the Metropolitan Tunnel, the Manhattan Tunnel, the "The Arcade," and the bill represented by Col. VANDENBURGH. The Metropolitan seems to have the inside track with the Committee, not perhaps because of any intrinsic superiority in plan, but because it is drawn in conformity with the report of the Special Senate Committee aforesaid and avoids Broadway, that is north of the City Hall.

At the hearing last evening, Mr. JOHN THOMPSON presented the claims of this plan. He assumed that the question of the expediency and feasibility of the Metropolitan underground road had long since been settled by public opinion. He thanked the Special Committee for having put the matter beyond controversy. That Committee of three Senators and three distinguished civil officers, appointed at the last session, were chosen for their intelligence, integrity and sagacity, because they were familiar with the needs of the city, and could be trusted by their colleagues. They had sat for many weeks in that city, had received many diverse plans, had given to each a full and candid hearing, and had considered each with due deliberation, and had decided in favor of the underground road as best adapted to meet the wants of the Metropolis. The Metropolitan Tunnel, he said, provided for such a road. They had further considered all the various longitudinal routes, had made a personal and official examination of each, and had come to the unanimous conclusion that the road ought to run under Broadway, from the Battery to the City Hall, thence to branch, running to the right under Chatham-street, the Bowery and Third-avenue to Harlem River, and to the left under Hudson-street and Eighth-avenue to High Bridge, the northern half of each line to be permitted to take the surface if necessary. The Metropolitan Tunnel route was drawn to correspond also to that recommendation of the Committee. In the view of the Committee, there were insuperable objections to tunneling Broadway. Damage of property was apprehended; also difficulty at the Canal-street dip, and interference with the main sewerage and water systems. After six months' investigation the Legislative Committee had adopted the route that seemed to them best; and the Metropolitan Tunnel road had followed the recommendation. The advocate then referred to the terms of the bill, explaining and expounding them. He said that the four cross-town tunnel roads provided for by the bill could not be built immediately, but were to be located by a Commission of three, two appointed by the Governor and one by the Croton Aqueduct Board, whenever it shall be deemed best to construct them, and the lines shall seem to be unquestionably indicated by the press of travel. He alluded to the branches to run from the City Hall focus, east and west, under the East and North Rivers, to connect Jersey City and Brooklyn. This project was far from chimerical. The best engineers regard it as practicable. What if such a connection, with capacity for any number of passengers, had existed during the last three weeks of ice-bound navigation? As to the pneumatic motor, it or steam would be adopted for the road, according as scientific experiments should test their comparative value. The company was not bound to either, but the best would be used. He then closed by explaining that two or three gentlemen named in the bill had become dissatisfied with the route adopted and their names would be stricken out.

Mr. H. B. WILSON, in behalf of the dissenters, presented a communication protesting against the Metropolitan bill.

Col. VANDERBURGH was heard at great length against the bill and against the report of the Special Committee, declaring the rural plan a fraud. He insisted that the road ought to run under Broadway; that it would do no damage to property or to sewerage, and that that was the natural route. The Committee adjourned for another hearing until Wednesday of next week. The claims of the Transit road and the other rival routes will then be presented.

The House joint resolution thanking Congress for extending suffrage to the black freemen and freedmen of the District of Columbia, which has already passed the Assembly, was called up by Senator BARRETT, who asked for a vote on it, saying that as the war had ended with the extinction of slavery, it did not become us longer to withhold from intelligent blacks the rights which, in a Republic, are assumed to belong to all men. It was time that prejudice, bigotry and caste jealousy were sunk in the resolve to assert and maintain the absolute equality of men before the law.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY, Democrat, hoped no such resolution would pass the Senate. Negroes were naturally inferior to whites, and it was unwise to attempt to make them equal by any legislation. We had had a tremendous war waged for the purpose, as the Senator claimed, of freeing them, and they ought to be satisfied with what they had got. Negroes had never shown a capacity for governing either themselves or others, and the experiment ought not to be tried now. He, for one, should stand up against this leveling policy of the times.

Senator WHITE, Republican, said this was the last question he supposed would rise here. He did not expect any man would at this time seriously contest the right of a man to the ballot because of an inferiority of color. He did not expect to see a Democrat, who asserts his democracy in season and out of season, asserting as his platform the old worn out Federal doctrine that the elective franchise was not a right but a privilege; not a thing which all men may demand, but a concession from one class to another class. He himself held that every man had a right to vote, unless it could be shown beyond cavil that the possession of the franchise would be fraught with danger to the public interests. He believed, as the Senator from the Third District did not believe, that the ballot was a God-given right. He expected better things of the Senator than an attack on the black soldiers who had fought in the armies of the Republic in the day of its peril. The patriotism and valor of the blacks who fought in the war were historical facts that could never more be obscured. Senator MURPHY had said the negroes had fought for us because we were waging a war for their benefit. The speaker would thank him for that concession; for he had always hitherto told us that we were only riveting the chains tighter, and that the negroe did not know enough to understand what was for his benefit or to know his friends from his foes. This question could not be settled without giving the ballot ultimately to all the black men of the nation; it was not more for their interest than for the interest of the whites to do so, for nothing could be more dangerous than to disfranchise four million of people and keep them disfranchised, with nothing but civil rights, and those unguarded. The talk about inferior races was a thing of the past. The doctrine of the party of the future, he said, surely was that all men were equal before the law; the strong were always under bonds to the weak, and the intelligent bound to lift up the ignorant. As DE TOCQUEVILLE demands jury-trials, if only for public education, so now the country needed the ballot for the same great end.

Senator MURPHY rejoined, saying that the Senator (WHITE) was a candid, earnest, honest man, not afraid to avow himself an Abolitionist. He admitted that he was an Abolitionist and gloried in it, it would seem; the Senator had always been an Abolitionist, and was not afraid to concede that the great war was waged for abolition purposes alone. Therein he differed from the Senator from the Thirtieth, (HUMPHREY,) who always referred the trouble to BUCHANAN. The speaker said negroes were inferior and not capable of self-government, though he had nothing to say against their fighting qualities. That he knew nothing about, except [illegible].

Senator O'DONNELL advocated the resolution warmly, contending that the war was begun with the connivance and promised aid of the Democratic Party, and was not begun or waged mainly for the freedom of the blacks, but for the preservation of the Union. It was begun under JAMES BUCHANAN, the last President of the Democratic Party ever elected, and the last they ever would elect. BUCHANAN fostered the rebellion, and FRANK PIERCE wrote to JEFFERSON DAVIS promising that if there was a war the Abolitionists would have enough to do to take care of the civil war at their own doors. The leaders of the South expected support from the Northern Democracy, and they were in league with the leaders of that party at the North. If any rebels of the South ought to be hanged for treason, the leaders of the Democratic Party at the North ought to be hanged at their side. HORATIO SEYMOUR, after being elected Governor under false pretences, covered his name with dishonor when he intended to make New-York City the right wing of the rebellion, and was only deterred when Gettysburgh was made immortal by MEADE, and Vicksburgh was captured by GRANT—who had received, in recognition, the highest military honors in America, and would receive in 1868 the highest civic honor. The war was waged by the nation to put down and subjugate the slaveholders' rebellion, and the friends of that rebellion could not misunderstand that fact.

Senator WHITE could not let the great compliment paid by the Senator for the Third (MURPHY) pass without thanking him for it. He confessed himself an Abolitionist; had always been one, and esteemed that name a crown of honor. But he did not thank the gentleman for putting into his mouth an argument which he never dreamed of—viz., that the war was begun and waged with the predominant purpose of freeing the slaves. Such sophistry had been eloquently answered by Senator O'DONNELL. The rule of the American Democracy was that no obstacle should be put in the way of any man which his own powers will not enable him to surmount. They must toe the mark at the common school, and then raise their heads as high as God would let them.

It is worthy of notice in this debate, which elicited much ability, that Senator MURPHY, confessedly the Democratic leader in the Legislature, and a guarded and able politician, took the ground that the right to vote was not a natural right of freemen. It was a concession, or, as he expressed it, a "franchise." He did not state which part of the people had the natural right to confer it upon or withhold it from the rest—a question naturally suggested by his proposition, which it would have been instructive to hear treated by so able a man.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees have each reported bills for the calling of a Convention of Revision, both agreeing to limit the number of delegates to 128, and agreeing upon the time of meeting, and of the submission of the Amendments to the people.

The Assembly bill provides for the choice of delegates in Assembly districts, by the electors now qualified to vote for members of Assembly.

The Senate bill provides for the choice of four delegates from each Senate district, by the vote of all male citizens of twenty-one years of age—thus including such "American citizens of African descent" as may not be entitled to vote, under the present Constitution and laws. The Constitution, when framed, is to be submitted to the same class, for adoption or rejection.

It thus appears that the Upper House, usually regarded as the more conservative body, or at least its Committee, takes broader ground in regard to the absolute right of all to participate in the framing of the organic law than the more popular branch.

It is worthy of remark that the strong-minded women, undiscouraged by the failure of their appeal to the Committees to report in favor of their right to participate in this matter, are at work to secure it by an appeal to the two houses at large. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY and other ladies are actively "lobbying," if such an expression may be applied to the sex, in favor of such a change, and an amendment to that effect will be offered in each House.

NEW-YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Third Day's Proceedings—Officers and Delegates Elected—The Board of Health and Homeopathy—Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1867.

The sessions of this body have been very pleasant during the last two days. On the evening of Tuesday a collation was served in the Supervisor's room of the City Hall, at which a large number of guests were present, and on the evening of Wednesday Mr. ARCHIBALD MCCLURE, the well-known druggist, gave a reception at his elegant mansion, briefly adverted to by me yesterday, and at which over 400 gentlemen were present. Nothing was spared by Mr. MCCLURE and his family to make the occasion one of the most enjoyable of the year.

Among the most noticeable characters in attendance at the meetings of the Society is Dr. HIRAM CORLISS, of Washington County. A gentleman of the old school, his stout and ruddy figure, at the age of 73, is soon remembered, and whenever he rises to address the meeting there is a universal smile over the countenances of the members, occasioned by his ready wit.

The morning session was opened by prayer from Rev. Dr. BAILEY.

Dr. CRANDALL presented a paper on vivisection, advocating its more general use, which was accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Nominations from the Committee on that purpose were reported, they being as follows after a few verbal corrections:

For President—JOHN P. GRAY, M. D.
For Vice-President—Lake J. Tefft, M. D.
For Secretary—Wm. H. Bailey, M. D.
For Treasurer—J. V. P. Quackenbush, M. D.
Censors—Southern District—J. R. Van Kleek, of New-York; Andrew Otterson, of Brooklyn; Samuel A. Purdy, of New-York. Eastern District—B. P. Staats, of Albany; T. C. Brinsmade, of Troy; P. McNaughton, of Albany. Middle District—M. M. Bagg, of Oneida County; C. B. Coventry, of Oneida County; A. F. Doolittle, of Herkimer County. Western District—Alex. Thompson, of Cayuga County; C. M. Crandall, of Allegany County; Edward Hall, of Cayuga County.

Committee on Correspondence—First District—Ellsworth Eliot, of New-York County. Second District—William Govan, of Rockland County. Third District—R. A. Carrington, of Lansingburgh. Fourth District—James Ferguson, of Glens Falls. Fifth District—Samuel G. Wolcott, of Utica. Sixth District—J. G. Orton, of Binghamton. Seventh District—Harvey Jewett, of Canandaigua. Eighth District—Sanford Eastman, of Buffalo.

Permanent Members—First District—John Linley, M. D.; Alfred Underhill, M. D. Second District—Wm. L. Appley, M. D.; Wm. C. Anderson, M. D. Third District—Levi Morse, M. D.; Henry B. Salmon, M. D. Fourth District—R. Bisitts, M. D.; Lyman Barton, M. D. Fifth District—Wm. S. Crandall, M. D.; C. B. Agnew, M. D. Sixth District—Deville White, M. D.; Z. H. Blake, M. D. Seventh District—Wm. Manlius Smith, M. D.; Darwin Colvin, M. D. Eighth District—H. H. Langworthy, M. D.; W. C. Wyckoff, M. D.

Eligible for Permanent Membership—First District—Wm. B. Sibbins, M. D., Wm. Nelson Blakeman, M. D., Thos. Addis Emmet, M. D., Thomas S. Bahan, M. D., James J. Connolly, M. D., Wm. T. White, M. D., Christopher Prince, M. D., Wm. M. Chamberlain, M. D., Ellsworth Eliot, M. D., Wm. F. Thorn, M. D., Robert Newman, M. D., Andrew Otterson, M. D., S. F. Spier, M. D., James Anderson, M. D. Second District—Clark A. Nicholson, M. D., Lewis H. White, M. D., Jacob S. Wigton, M. D. Third District—J. R. Bonham, M. D., James L. Babcock, M. D., John T. Lansing, M. D. Fourth District—A. Pollard, M. D., J. J. Buckbe, M. D., John P. Shaver, M. D., Arthur S. Wolf, M. D. Fifth District—Alonzo Churchill, M. D., J. B. Murdock, M. D., Wm. Russell, M. D., Frank D. Beebee, M. D., Thos. B. Smith, M. D. Sixth District—S. H. French, M. D. 2d, A. S. Coe, M. D., W. C. Way, M. D. Seventh—Drs. Button, W. S. Hoffman. Eighth District—J. F. Whitbeck, M. D.

Honorary Members—C. E. Brown Sequard, M. D., Massachusetts; Middleton Goldsmith, M. D., Kentucky.

Eligible as Honorary Members—Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General U. S. A.; Wm. McCollom, M. D., of Woodstock, Vt.

Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine—John Van Neps, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Delegates to the National and Quarantine Convention—Drs. Elisha Harris, John H. Griscom, John Swinburne, John W. Green, Alden March, James R. Wood, Augustus Willard, A. N. Bell, John Ordronaux, H. W. Deane.

Delegates to the Connecticut State Medical Society—Drs. B. P. Staats, S. T. Hubbard, H. T. Bulkley, Wm. N. Blakeman.

Delegates to New-Jersey State Medical Society—Drs. Samuel Hart, E. R. Squibbs, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Andrew Otterson—same as last year.

Delegates to Massachusetts State Medical Society—Drs. Joseph Bates, Samuel Shumway, Henry S. Downs, E. S. F. Arnold.

Delegates to New-Hampshire State Medical Society—Drs. E. R. Peaslee, Henry C. Gray, Wm. N. Chamberlain.

Delegates to Vermont State Medical Society—Drs. E. W. Howard, Hiram Corliss, Jos. C. Bates, D. P. Bissell, Arthur S. Wolff.

Delegates to Pennsylvania State Medical Society—Drs. [illegible] T. C. Finnell, R. Cooper [illegible] son, A. Dayton, Jno. G. Orton.

[illegible] Langworthy, J. T. Williams, C. C. Wyckoff, H. W. Dean.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. T. C. Brinsmade, E. W. Dean, [illegible] Hutchinson, Edward [illegible], H. H. Langworthy, J. W. [illegible], E. R. Parker, R. A. Carrington, [illegible], John R. Van Kleek, B. P. Staats, [illegible], Samuel G. Wolcott, James L. Banks, C. S. Wood, L. J. Tefft, Seth Shove, Caleb Green, [illegible], Jacobs, G. J. Fisher, Wm. H. Bailey, Thomas Hun, C. M. Crandall.

Committee on Nominations—First District, Dr. N. C. Husted; Second District, Dr. G. J. Fisher; Third District, Dr. T. C. Brinsmade; Fourth District, Dr. J. B. Reynolds; Fifth District, Dr. A. L. Saunders; Sixth District, Dr. J. G. Orton, Chairman; Seventh District, Dr. N. [illegible]; Eighth District, Dr. J. R. Cotes.

Committee on Prize Essays—Drs. E. R. Parker, E. R. Squibb, John Ordronaux.

Delegates to the International Congress at Paris—Drs. Alden March, Alexander Thompson, Elisha Stains, James Ferguson, J. C. Dalton, Jos. C. Hutchinson, Thos. C. Brinsmade.

Delegates to American Medical Association—Drs. D. P. Bissell, C. S. Wood, H. W. Dean, G. W. Bradford, Thomas Hun.

Delegate to Maine Medical Society—Dr. W. T. White.

Delegate to Rhode Island Society—Dr. Hiram Calif.

Committee on Publication—Drs. Thomas Hun, Jacob S. Mosher and Wm. H. Bailey.

The report was accepted, and the above officers were elected.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE HOMEOPATHS.

Dr. PARKER related to the Convention the troubles they had had in the New-York Board of Health, occasioned by the homeopaths in that body. Mr. SCHULTZ, Mr. ACTON and others were in favor of the homeopathic theory, and wished to have some surgeons who were of that belief. To this Dr. PARKER and others had opposed themselves as well as they could, and were successful for a little time. When the appointments of physicians to act as Inspectors on board ships was taken up, they had great trouble in opposing it, as there were a large number of persons interfering with them and following them around, among whom were three reporters. And then again, the homeopathic dispensaries had wished to attend a portion of the patients. This difficulty was finally obviated by telegraphing from each Police-station when a case of cholera occurred, making the City almost one hospital. As soon as known at headquarters, the proper persons were sent to the place, and in this way they had been able to treat the disease successfully. They had been asked, he said, what were the principal features of homeopathy, and they could not tell. They had abandoned *similia similibus* infinitesimal doses, and all that. It could not be defined as anything but charlatanism. The homeopaths had claimed that they could save 90 per cent. He did not believe it. The physicians of the regular school claimed that every hospital should be under their supervision, which was opposed by the others. All hospitals must be in charge of regular practitioners. Finally a compromise was made, by which these places should be under the supervision of the regulars, but particular wards would be assigned to the others. All medicines were to be procured by the Board, homeopathic and otherwise. This point they carried, although the homeopaths protested against it. They were challenged to take one of the wards, and submit to the same regime as existed in the others. This they had not accepted, but had declined the controversy. An eminent gentleman, a professor of that school, had left their ranks and had joined the others. His name was PETERS. He had been regularly educated, and should originally have remained with us.

Dr. HARRIS confirmed the remarks of Dr. PARKER.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Dr. BRINSMADE, of Troy, offered a resolution asking for action on the part of the Legislature, in regard to registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Dr. BIBBINS said that the present law for the registration of births was valueless. Midwives attended many cases, which were never reported, even in cases where a messenger was sent around to their houses. Obstetrical students did not report to their professors; many persons were not attended by any professional persons, and some surgeons did not wish these cases noticed, because it would show that they had a small practice.

The motion was adopted.

REPORTS.

Dr. BRINSMADE, from the Committee on the Consideration of Homeopathy, reported, holding it to be the duty of all physicians to protest against the practice on all suitable occasions.

The Committee on Prize Essay reported that Dr. HOUGH was the author of the successful essay on vital statistics. A bill was embodied in this essay looking to a more perfect registration. On motion Drs. HOUGH and MARKER were added to the Committee on this subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions on the questions of infanticide and quack advertisements in newspapers, offered yesterday, were taken up.

Thanks were tendered to the Common Council for the use of the room.

The delegates to the Vermont Society made a report, showing that they had visited that body.

A resolution was offered by Dr. BISSELL that a competent phonographer be employed at the next session to report the proceedings. Carried.

Several papers read by title.

A discussion arose on the method of obtaining additional funds, and a resolution imposing a tax on new members was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Thanks were tendered to the various officers.

Adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday of February next.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

Mr. LENT presented a petition from WILLIAM B. ASTOR and others, asking for a bill fixing the salaries in the Tax Receiver's office, as follows: Receiver of Taxes, $6,000; Deputy, $5,000; First Clerk, $3,500; Clerk to Deputy, $2,500; other clerks, $2,000.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To incorporate the Mechanics Savings Bank of Rochester.

To amend the Metropolitan Excise Act. It requires the refunding of moneys.

To amend the Metropolitan Excise Act. It requires the refunding of moneys collected in Queens County to Supervisors, the same to be appropriated for the maintenance of the poor.

By Mr. GIBSON—For the relief of the Iron Founders' Association, Troy. It relates to membership, and provides for the reduction of the capital stock within two years, if deemed necessary.

Also, for the improvement of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, and for the enlargement of the Champlain Canal from Fort Edward to Whitehall. It provides for a tax of one mill per dollar for the years 1868-9.

By Mr. LENT—Authorizing the Fourteenth-street, Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company to extend their tracks.

The President announced as a Select Committee to investigate the alleged canal frauds Messrs. STANFORD, GIBSON and H. C. MURPHY.

The Assembly Bill, incorporating the Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Institute.

The bill for the improvement of Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was read and passed.

Also, Westchester County Southern Boulevard Bill.

Also, for the extension of Central-avenue in West Farms and Morrisania, Westchester County.

Also, providing that United States and State stocks may be placed on deposit, instead of money, for the redemption of circulating notes of closing banks.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The resolution instructing Senators and Representatives of the State of New-York in Congress to vote aid for the North Pacific Railroad, introduced by Mr. LITTLEJOHN in the Assembly yesterday, was adopted by the Senate to-day.

The preamble states that—

Whereas, It has been ascertained that an interoceanic communication across the continent between the City of New-York and the mouth of the Columbia River, by the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the western boundary of Lake Superior may be established, thus combining 1,[illegible] miles of cheap water routes (in 1,300 miles of river, canal and lakes on the east, and 400 navigable miles of the Columbia River on the west,) with 1,[illegible] miles of railway, thus affording the cheapest mode of travel across the continent; and

Whereas, A speedy development of the vast resources of our country is demanded by every consideration of sound financial policy with a view to the easy and early liquidation of the public debt;

Therefore, Our Senators and Representatives in Congress are instructed to vote to give Government aid for the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. BURNETT called up the Assembly resolution approving the action of Congress in passing the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President, and after debate it was adopted—21 yeas to 3 nays.

Messrs. H. C. MURPHY, CHAMBERS and SUTHERLAND, Democrats, voted in the negative.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To prohibit the employment by corporations or companies carrying passengers from hiring persons who are accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Authorizing the constructing of a railroad from Hunter's Point to Flushing.

For the benefit of holders of mortgage bonds of the Plattsburgh and Montreal Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the Germania Life Insurance Company.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. SCHUTT—To amend the charter of the Susquehanna Bridge Company at Binghamton.

By Mr. ALVORD—To make the common schools of [illegible]

[illegible] Also, to provide money [illegible].

By Mr. HAVENS—[illegible].

By Mr. [illegible]—To [illegible] the [illegible] Bank in New-York.

By Mr. [illegible]—Relative to common schools in Utica.

By Mr. HASCOLL—To amend the revised statutes relative to assessments on railroad and [illegible] stock.

By Mr. KIRKSALL—To enable national banking associations to become State banking associations.

By Mr. VANDENBURGH—Relative to the contested election in New-York in the Eighth Aldermanic District.

Also, to change the time of the annual meeting of the Board of Excise.

By H. SMITH—To incorporate the National Telegraphic Union Association.

Also for $100,000 for the erection of a new Capitol.

By Mr. HOYT—To amend the charter of the New-York Union League Club.

By Mr. BAKER—To amend the charter of the Village of Little Falls.

Also to amend Niagara Falls Village charter.

By Mr. COMLEY—To amend the charter of the Merchants' Exchange and News-room of New-York.

By Mr. CHESEBRO—To incorporate the American Trade Company.

By Mr. TABOR—Authorizing the City of Rochester to borrow money for the erection of a school building.

By Mr. STILES—To provide for settling up the affairs of the Bank of Monroe.

By Mr. WYETH—To incorporate the Oswego Historical Association.

By Mr. JULIAND—Relative to surplus funds of savings banks.

By Mr. SANFORD—To authorize savings institutions for merchants' clerks to accumulate a surplus.

By Mr. HINSDALE—To close a portion of the Second-avenue, Brooklyn.

By A. J. WOOD—To amend the charter of Greenwood Cemetery.

By Mr. GIBBS—To incorporate the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Utica.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the assessment of the property of the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville Railroad.

To authorize the consolidation of the State Line Railroad Company with the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company.

The bill the authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to increase its capital stock was lost. On motion of Mr. WAGSTAFF it was reconsidered and laid on the table.

To prevent the execution of criminals in the Court-house, Orange County.

To authorize the Town of Courtlandville to raise money for the erection of a normal school at Courtland.

To amend the charter of Penn Yan.

To incorporate the German Mission Association of the port of New-York.

To authorize the Fayetteville and Syracuse Plankroad Company to lay railroad tracks on their route.

To more particularly define the duties of Overseers of Highways.

The Assembly then adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BROADWAY IN THE THAW.

The New Scavengering Carts and the Street-Cleaning of the City.

Yesterday some more of the newly constructed scavengering carts, making in all now thirty in operation, were distributed throughout the different districts of the City. Estimates are being taken for the construction of a large number more. New and improved arrangements are also under the consideration of the authorities, as well as regulations having for their object a reform in the present system of cleaning and purifying the City. The plan adopted during the week of cleaning Broadway by chopping up the blocks of snow with pick-ax and spade, and then leaving it to be dissolved under the influences of the sun and rain, or pulverized by the action of the traffic, has, by accident, no hard frost having set in, proved successful, and that which before had all the appearance of a plowed field instead of a noble thoroughfare, presented yesterday, owing to the choked-up condition of the culverts and gutters, cols of mud water and slush, and should frost supervene, the last state of Broadway will be worse than the first. The principal avenues are being dealt with in the same way, and workmen are to be employed in opening up the culverts, cleaning the cross-walks and in thoroughly removing the dust-heaps and garbage.

Important Order of the Superintendent of Police.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, Feb. 8, 1867.

Captain ——— *Precinct.*

GENERAL ORDER No. 489.—When it becomes unsafe for a member of the police force to faithfully perform his duty, lest by so doing he should incur the displeasure of a judicial incumbent, and expose himself to insult and degradation, it also becomes the duty of the Executive Officer of the Department to exercise his authority for the protection of the men under his command.

Two patrolmen have already been committed to prison, on a frivolous charge of assault and battery, made by a liquor-dealer whom they had arrested, in proper discharge of their duty, for a violation of law; and this course having been taken under the advisement of a person who recently appeared as counsel for a Liquor Dealers' Society, it is presumptive that a similar course is intended to be pursued toward all other faithful officers.

Wherefore, until further orders, you will refrain from taking or sending any persons under arrest before Mr. Police Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY, or to any Court where he may preside in the character of Justice of the Peace, for examination or commitment.

The Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts will send all persons whom they may arrest to these headquarters at all times when it is known that Justice CONNOLLY is presiding at the Fourth District Court, for special orders as to the Court they shall be taken before. When any other Justice is holding Court at the Fourth District Court, you will take your prisoners there as heretofore.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE FULTON-STREET FIRE—LOSSES AND INSURANCES.—Owing to the lateness of the hour no correct or extended list of the losses or insurances in the Fulton-street fire could be given in yesterday's TIMES. The following list will be found correct: Dr. MARSH, truss manufacturer, occupied the first floor of No. 154, where the flames originated, whose loss is estimated at about $25,000; insured for $12,000 in Philadelphia and Baltimore Companies. A portion of the first floor was occupied by SEYMOUR VAN ALSTYNE, optician. Loss on stock $4,000; insured for $2,000. The first floor of No. 152½ was occupied by J. H. TINGLEY, dealer in books and stationery, who estimates his loss at $7,000; insured for $5,000 in the Ætna Company of Hartford, Conn. A portion of the second floor was occupied by CHAS. ROGERS, manufacturer of clocks and watches; loss $5,000. The remainder of the upper floors were occupied as offices, whose aggregate loss is about $5,000. The basement was occupied by J. BLOCK, dealer in cheese, herrings, &c. Loss by water $500; insured for $7,000 in the Importers' and Traders' and Hamilton Companies. No. 156 is occupied on the first floor by C. W. VAN BUREN & Co., dealers in furnishing goods. Damage considerable by water. No. 152 is occupied with the exception of the basement, by DAVID CLOSE, dealer in clothing; loss on stock by water, $8,000; insured for $22,500 in the following Companies: Home, $5,000; Beekman, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Citizens, $5,000; St. Mark's, $3,000; Excelsior, $2,500. The basement is occupied by EDWARD GLUCKEL as a wine and lager beer saloon; stock slightly damaged by water; building damaged $2,500. The building No. 154 is completely burned out, involving a loss of $8,000; probably insured. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged by water. CHAS. FLEMING, hatter, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton, sustained slight loss by water.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC DETAINED.—On Wednesday the steamship *Atlantic* was detained by the United States Marshal, a process having been placed in his hands for that purpose. This was owing to the fact that the vessel had been libeled by various parties, who represent that they have claims upon her for debts contracted previous to the recent sale, when she became the property of the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company. The first batch of officers who were put on board of the *Atlantic* were taken to sea, the ship having started on her voyage. The voyage was cut short by the pilot accidentally running the vessel ashore, and while she was thus stopped in her career, another set of officers were put on board with instructions to remain on board until she should be brought back to her wharf to answer the libel against her. The vessel received very little injury, certainly not enough to disable her, and the parties interested having arranged matters with the Marshal yesterday, the steamer sailed in the afternoon. The counsel for the defendants in the case, it is understood, agree to settle all claims upon the return of the vessel. She had a large and valuable cargo, and it was deemed important to have her dispatched as speedily as possible.

HEAVY BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—On Tuesday night a gang of burglars entered the premises No. 177 Broadway, occupied by LIONEL JACOBS, jeweler, and carried off $4,000 worth of gold and silver watches. It is supposed that the burglars concealed themselves on the upper floors until the premises were locked up, when the door of Mr. JACOBS' warehouse was opened with a skeleton key, and operations at once commenced on one of the safes which contained the stolen property. A plate was first torn from the outer door for the purpose of working the brace upon it, when it was found that this door was only locked with a padlock. That obstacle was speedily removed, and a hole 2½ inches in diameter drilled through the plate of the inside door. A "jimmy" was then driven through the hole and worked on the plate inside, smashing it into pieces, when it was an easy matter to remove the bolts, and the watches were then removed without difficulty. A few silver gilt watches were left behind as useless, and the thieves did not molest any of the other safes in the office. The Police are still in search of the burglars.

THE SIXTH-STREET FIRE LOSSES.—The following is a complete list of the losses sustained by [illegible]

IMPORTANT ARREST.—WILLIAM ELLIS was arrested at the Hudson River Railroad depot this morning by W. H. SCOTT, of the North American Detective Police Agency, No. 102 Broadway, on charge of burning the engine-house of the New-York Central Railroad Company at St. Johnsville, in August last. ELLIS was formerly employed there, but was discharged for being drunk, and fired the building for revenge. He was taken to Montgomery County for trial.

CONCERT AT ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, MORRISANIA.—To-morrow, Sunday, evening a concert will be given in St. Augustine's Church, Morrisania, Rev. J. P. WOODS, Pastor, under the direction of Professor GUSTAVUS SCHMITZ, who will be sustained by a number of the first artists. The Morrisania horse cars, which connect with the Third-avenue line, pass the church every five minutes. The concert commences at 8 o'clock.

DEDICATION OF A NEW MISSION SABBATH-SCHOOL.—A new Mission Sabbath-school room just finished by the City Sunday-school and Missionary Society, at No. 392 Broome-street, will be dedicated with appropriate services to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. Bishop JANES, F. I. A. BOOLE and Dr. PORTER are expected to be present and participate in the exercises of the occasion. PHILIP PHILLIPS, Esq., will conduct the musical arrangements.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—An Irish woman, named MARY MCARDLE, aged 35 years, and residing at No. 91 Cherry-street, was severely burned last evening, in consequence of the ignition of her clothing by the fire in a stove, over which she was preparing her husband's evening meal. The physician who was called in pronounced her case hopeful.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A sermon on the theatre is announced for to-morrow evening by Dr. RICE, in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' church, on Madison-avenue, corner of East Twenty-fourth-street. The Association has opened free classes in French and German to its members; others have the privilege of the classes by joining the Society.

THE NEWPORT LINE.—The Sound is entirely free from the ice annoyance that temporarily suspended the trips of the boats of the Newport line. The passage is quite open, and the boats run regularly.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FUNERAL OF COMMANDER SWARTWOUT, U. S. N.—The funeral of the late Commander SAMUEL SWARTWOUT, of the United States Navy, took place yesterday afternoon. The remains were conveyed from the residence of Admiral BELL in the Navy-yard, to their final resting place in the Marine Burying Ground at the rear of the Naval Hospital. There was a large attendance of the friends and relatives of deceased, including all the officers on the station. The pall-bearers consisted of Commanders REIDE, JOUETT, HARMONY and WHITING, Paymaster BRADFORD and Surgeon EVERSFIELD. A battalion of Marines under command of Capts. COLYER and WELLS, and Lieuts. FAGAN, BREESE and PERT, preceded by the Marine Band, did escort duty, and presented a fine, soldierly appearance. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Mr. BLAKE, the Chaplain of the hospital, after which the procession moved to the burying-ground, where the body was interred with the usual honors. The deceased was in the 63d year of his age, of which 47 were spent in the naval service. He served as midshipman on the ship *Hornet*, corvette *Cyane*, sloop *Peacock* and frigate *Constitution* in the early part of his naval career, and in 1837 was commissioned as Lieutenant. In 1855 he was nominated to the rank of Commander, which position he held until his death. Owing to his advanced age, he took no part in the war of the rebellion; but for several years past has had command of the naval rendezvous of New-York City. Deceased was highly esteemed by those who knew him.

TWO ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.—A young married man named WM. CARSERLY made two attempts at suicide on Thursday evening—the first by trying to end his earthly career by hanging, and that failing, by taking a dose of laudanum, which very nearly accomplished the object he had in view. It appears that he hired furnished rooms from Mr. MURDOCK, No. 171 Fulton-street, some two weeks since, and lived very contentedly with his wife until a few days ago, when they had a disagreement, and, as she charges, he struck her. The parents of the young wife becoming aware of what had occurred, took her home, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the husband, who had become sorry for his conduct, and promised amendment for the future. Becoming despondent, he resolved on self-destruction, as above stated. The landlady hearing an unusual noise in his apartment, went up to ascertain the cause, and found CARSERLY laboring under the effects of the poison he had taken. Drs. COCHRAN, OTTERSON and GILFILLEN being called in, some powerful emetics were administered, under which he recovered sufficiently to be taken to the Hospital. Although much prostrated his ultimate recovery is confidently anticipated.

DEATH FROM AN OLD OUTRAGE.—A married woman, named MARY SPATE, residing formerly in Railroad-avenue, near Cypress Hills Cemetery, died on Friday last from the effects of injuries received on the 4th of October, 1864, at the hands of one JAMES LYON. It appears that the woman left her house of an afternoon to visit a farm in the neighborhood, when she was met by LYON, who threw her down violently four or five times, with intent to outrage her person. From the time of this attempted outrage, till her death, Mrs. SPATE was a confirmed invalid. A Jury convened by Coroner SMITH, having heard several witnesses, who bore out the above facts, rendered the following verdict: "MARY SPATE came to her death by disease of the kidneys, said disease being caused by her being thrown upon her back by one JAMES LYON, on the 4th day of October, 1864." LYON is still at large.

A BOARD BILL IN DISPUTE.—Mme. PAULINE CHARMET, a French lady, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 261 Clinton-street, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday on a warrant served by Officer PETERSON, wherein she is charged with grand larceny in stealing a trunk containing clothing, &c., to the value of $500, the property of Capt. J. W. MCGEE. It appeared on the examination that MCGEE was a boarder at her house, and had incurred a debt amounting to $153. The landlady being unable to obtain the money due her retained possession of the trunk and some books, which she refused to deliver until the bill was paid. Hence the complaint. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses the case was dismissed and the trunk and books placed in charge of Mrs. CHARMET.

CONFIDENCE GAME.—A lad while passing in front of No. 377 Fulton-street on Thursday evening, was accosted by a pleasant looking man who, after a few familiar observations, persuaded him to go up stairs and collect a bill of $33 from a Mr. MASTERSON, promising to give him $3 on his return. The lad had in his possession a parcel containing a coat, vest and pantaloons, which he was to take to the express office in Washington-street. Placing the parcel in the keeping of the man, he went up stairs but could find no person by the name of MASTERSON. On coming back he found that the fellow had disappeared, together with the clothing.

ACTION FOR SALVAGE.—In the United States District Court Judge BENEDICT presiding, an action for salvage was brought by the Hoagland Wrecking Company against the barge *Rattlesnake* and cargo, to recover the sum of $400, alleged to be due for raising the vessel, which had been sunk with a cargo of coal while lying at Ross' Dock in the Eastern District. The coal was the property of THOMAS F. TAYLOR & Co., who claimed, through counsel, that as they had not employed the wrecking company, they were under no obligations to pay the amount of the bill presented. After taking some evidence, Judge BENEDICT rendered a decision dismissing the libel.

A FEARFUL FALL.—A sailor, recently in the United States naval service, named MICHAEL PELLICIER, met with an accident yesterday morning which will, in all probability, prove fatal. He was temporarily boarding at No. 120 Gold-street, and being lodged in a room on the third floor, he for some reason ascended to the roof, and losing his balance fell, striking in his descent the balcony, and thence dropping upon the flagging of the sidewalk. He was picked up in an insensible condition. A superficial examination proved that his limbs were paralyzed, and that there was but little hope of his recovery. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. PELLICIER is a native of Spain.

BURGLARY.—The liquor-saloon of Messrs. SHIRLEY & KIRBY, No. 345 Fulton-street, was feloniously entered on Friday morning before daylight, and robbed of $17 in bills and a quantity of cigars, valued at about $12. The same saloon has been robbed on three different occasions during the past Winter. A young man who frequents the establishment was arrested on suspicion. He was locked up for a hearing.

THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This society contemplates the erection of a new building on the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets, the one at present occupied being too small for the accommodation of their steadily increasing collections. The lot is 75 by 100 feet in extent, and the cost of the building is estimated at about $25,000.

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.—The Carpenters' and Joiners' Society of Brooklyn are discussing the subject of an increase of wages, and it is anticipated that about the second Monday in March next they will demand $4 per day.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE NEW-JERSEY FERRIES.—Yesterday forenoon a largely attended meeting of New-Jersey residents was held at the ferry slip in Hoboken, to consider the ferry question. Mr. D. N. ROPES, of Orange, presided, and EDWARD SELF, of South Orange, was appointed Secretary. It was resolved that efficient counsel be employed to appear before the Legislative Committee, with power to subpœna witnesses to testify to facts concerning the ferry. JOHN N. [illegible] and Francis B. [illegible] were appointed [illegible] for the people. An Executive Committee was appointed, and a Treasurer [illegible] money to pay the expenses [illegible]. The [illegible] in a body before the New-York Committee at the Astor House.

NEW-JERSEY BIGAMY.—A man named JOHN OWENS, a painter by trade, was arrested in Bergen on Thursday, charged with committing an assault and battery on his wife, residing in that township. He is also charged with having a second wife, residing at No. 5 Thompson-street, New-York....In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, a young man named JOHN PULLET was tried and convicted for receiving a $20 bill from a boy named HALL, who had stolen it from a passenger on one of the Jersey City ferries.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest on Thursday evening, on the body of a male infant about a week old, which was found floating in the slip at the Jersey City Ferry. The body was wrapped up in a cloth. Dr. O'CALLAHAN was of opinion that the child was thrown into the water alive, and the Jury rendered a verdict "that the child came to its death by drowning, at the hands of some unknown person."

WAYLAID IN THE STREET.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening, as the Hon. JAMES LYNCH, Director of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders, was proceeding home from Taylor's Hotel, he was approached from behind, as is alleged, by a man named CHARLES MCGAHN, and struck a powerful blow which felled him to the ground. MCGAHN was taken into custody and yesterday was held to bail for trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Friday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR is in good demand, chiefly for the Interior, Eastern and Southern trade, and the market is unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 75 for No. 1 Spring, $13 25 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 25 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady at $7. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is in moderate demand and market unchanged at $6. WHEAT firm with a better demand, principally for city milling; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 choice White Canada at $2 90, and 100 bushels of same brand at $3. CORN is slow of sale at $1 10@$1 12 for No. 1 Western. OATS are dull at 65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL, $2 50@$3 75 ℔ hhd., and $1 30@$1 40 ℔ 80 lb. sacks. SHORTS, $18@$20; SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$27; MIDDLINGS, $32@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 80c.; to Albany, 80c. The amount of Wheat in store here will not vary much from 500,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 8.

TOBACCO quiet at $3 20@$3 50 for Lugs, and $6@$19 25 for Leaf. COTTON quiet at 30c. for Middling. FLOUR steady; demand limited; sales at $9 25@$10 25 for Superfine; $10 50@$10 70 for Spring extra. WHEAT in rather better demand at $2 [illegible] for prime to choice Spring; $2 75 for prime; $2 90 for choice. CORN depressed by large receipts and high freights; sales at 78c.@80c. OATS dull and lower; sales at 65c.@70c. PROVISIONS firm but less active. MESS PORK $20@$20 50; clear mess $22; prime mess $17 50. BULK MEATS 11c.@11½c. for clear sides, and 12½c. for hams. BACON—Clear sides 12½c.; sugar cured hams 15c.@15½c.; canvassed 15½c.@16c. LARD 11¼c.@12c. for kettle, and 13¼c. for kegs. HOGS scarce; sales at $6 25@$6 75. WHISKY opened at $2 28 and closed at $2 26@$2 27.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—No. 2 moderately active; sales at $1 87½; No. 1 more active, with sales at $2 14@$2 20, according to location. CORN unchanged; sales at 70c.@70½c. OATS fairly active, at 40c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES dull. Provision market dull, but without decided change. MESS PORK sold to limited extent at $19 for favorite brands, but as a general thing buyers only offered $18 50@$18 75. LARD quiet at 11½c.@12c. for steam and kettle-rendered. DRESSED HOGS steady, but a shade easier, and close at $7 85@$7 75, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS moderately active; sales of common at $6 10@$6 25, and good to choice at $6 50@$6 70. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,400. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 3,200 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 8.

COTTON dull and drooping; sales, 2,500 bales; Low Middlings nominal at 30c.; Middlings, 31c.; receipts for the week, 20,000 bales, against 21,000; exports, 21,000; stock, 245,000 bales. SUGAR fair, 12c. MOLASSES at 75c.@78c. FLOUR firm at $11 75@$15 25. CORN drooping, at $1 11@$1 15. OATS quiet and easier, at 80c. HAY, $33@$35. PORK dull, at $21 50. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 12c.; Sides, 14c.@17c. LARD dull, at 13c.@14½c. WHISKY, $2 25@$2 40. TOBACCO—Medium Leaf, 7c.@9c.; Fair, 9c.@11c. Gold, 137¾. Bank Sterling, 148½. New-York Exchange, ½ discount. FREIGHTS—Cotton by steam to New-York, 1c.; Liverpool, 9-16d.@⅝d.; Havre, ¾c.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR, firm; sales 450 bbls. extra State at $11 50. WHEAT, moderate inquiry; sales 3,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 30, and three car-loads No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 40; the sales are generally kept strictly private. CORN, firm and unchanged. OATS, dull and unchanged. BARLEY, sales of Canada at $1 05. DRESSED HOGS, firm; sales at $8 50. HIGHWINES, dull and unchanged. RYE, neglected. MESS PORK, quiet. LARD, quiet; sales at 13c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Feb. 8.

FLOUR dull and lower. WHEAT weak; sales of No. 1 at $2 08, and No. 2 at $1 95. OATS steady; sales of No. 2 at 45c. CORN nominal. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK—Sales at $18 50; Prime do. at $13 75. DRESSED HOGS quiet; sales at $7 30@$7 60. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 16,500 bushels Wheat, 800 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 700 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 8.

WHEAT—Sales at $1 65@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs., the latter for choice Shipping. FLOUR—Sales of Extra at $6 and Superfine at $5 50. MINING STOCKS—Savage, $1,191; Crown Point, $975; Yellow Jacket, $800; Chollar, $235; Belcher, $1 32; Legal-tenders, 73¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 8.

COTTON nominal; Middling 29c.@30c. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 59¼c. ROSIN steady at $2 87½@$5. TAR firm at $1 65.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 8.

COTTON—Sales 250 bales at unchanged quotations; after news from Liverpool of a decline, market at a stand.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 8.

COTTON dull and lower; Middling 29c.@31½c. CORN lower; 85c.@87c. Business more active.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 8.

There was a brisk demand for Cattle to-day, for the Eastern markets, and 1,500 or 1,800 head were taken for that direction, but New-Yorkers bought comparatively few; and, in the absence of competition, prices receded ⅛c.@¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. Prices ranged from 5c. for inferior, to 8½c. ℔ lb. for the best extra Kentucky Steers. Total supply, 3,300. Sheep in fair request, at a decline of ½c. ℔ lb. Common to good 5½c.@6¼c., and extra to heavy premium fine wools, 7c.@8¼c. Receipts, 7,000. Hog market dull at 7c.@7½c. Receipts, 2,500.

[Advertisement.]
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Who is and who is not adapted to these pursuits? Why is it that one fails and another succeeds? Phrenology answers these questions. Written charts given by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

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HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Limerick	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hermann	Jan. 30	Southampton	New-York.
Peruvian	Jan. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Louisiana	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 1	Hamburg	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 2	Hamburg	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
England	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 6	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Europe	Feb. 9	New-York	Havre.
Union	Feb. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Caledonia	Feb. 9	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.

Fah Kee	Feb. 9	Santiago de Cuba.
General Grant	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Monterey	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Huntsville	Feb. 9	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Feb. 9	Havana.
Henry Chauncey	Feb. 11	California.
Morro Castle	Feb. 16	Havana.
South America	Feb. 22	Rio Janeiro, &c.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 02 | Sun sets..... 5 27 | Moon sets... 10 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 10 51 | Gov. Island. 11 40 | Hell Gate... 1 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Flambeau, Everson, Norfolk, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Schooner Harriet Brewster, Bedell, Mayaguez, A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Ship John Bright, Towart, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Jan. 28, in a heavy gale, James Smith, of Bolton, England, and John McDonald, of Boston, seamen, were washed from the bowsprit and lost. Jan. 31, lat. 41 30, lon. [illegible], was boarded by a boat from the ship Resolute, was reported having, Jan. 28, fallen in with ship Bavaria, (before reported,) 64 ds. from Havre, dismasted, and rudder-head gone; took from her 173 passengers; the R. being short of stores, supplied her with one barrel of bread, one barrel of rice, two barrels of flour, a half barrel of corn meal. The Captain, officers and crew remained by the Bavaria.

Ship Jane Leech, (Br.,) Bingham, Zebu Sept. 6, with mdse. to master.

Bark Annie M. Goodwin, (new,) Pickett, Machias Jan. 1, with lumber to J. W. Elwell, was towed from Holmes' Hole by the steamer Francis King.

Bark [illegible], (Fr.,) [illegible], Dunkirk, France, [illegible] ds., with wood to De Veau, [illegible] & McCully.

Bark Olbers, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen Nov. 28, via Portland Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Cooper, of and from Bermuda [illegible] ds., with mdse. to McCall & Frith. 7th inst., 40 miles E. S. E. from Highlands, saw a ship bound N., with loss of all three topgallantmasts.

Brig Florence, (of Newport, R.,) Lloyd, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., with coffee to G. F. Bulley. Had heavy weather.

Schr. Susan, Blanchard, Para Jan. 12, with rubber, &c., to E. Simpson. Had heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost foresail, foregaffforesail and flying jib. Schr. Matilda, Stevens, sld. same day for New-York; schr. E. G. Knight, Whittemore, from New-York, arr. Jan. 2.

Schr. Theron J. Dale, Rowe, Fortune Bay, N. F., with herring to master.

Schr. H. O. Rowe, Thurbon, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Laura M. Mangam, Hartye, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Fanny Gilmore, Kenny, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Chas. C. Warren, Smith, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. City Point, Fisher, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

Schr. Wm. S. Baker, Purse, Fortune Bay, with herring to master.

BELOW—Brig Jose & Mary, from Rio Janeiro.

WIND—At sunset, E., and foggy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ships Sunbeam, Tome and Torrento, from New-Orleans; bark Mary E. Libby, from Cardenas; brigs Branch and Hattie Eaton, from Turks Island; Ocean Star, from Fortune Island; schrs. Express, from Galveston; Lizzie Batchelder, from New-Orleans; Rising Sun, from Savannah; also, bark Washington, Butcher, from Buenos Ayres; she reports that on Jan. 24, in a heavy gale, she sprung a leak, which has continued ever since, requiring constant pumping to keep her free; she split her sails, &c.

Also arr. barks R. B. Walker, from St. Marc; A. C. Small, from Cienfuegos; brigs P. McIntyre, from St. Martin's; Hase, from Charleston, and G. W. Chase, from Cardenas; schrs. Clarissa Ann, from Jacmel; Enchantress, from Savannah, and Agale, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 8.—Arr. steamer Carlotta, from New-York. Off the Bar, steamer Carroll, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 8.—Arr. steamships Rebecca Clyde, from New-York, and J. A. Gary, Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Ajax—Br. ship, from St. Helena for Boston, 40 ds. out, Jan. 25, lat. 26, lon. 60.

Blandina Dudley—ship, from Singapore for Liverpool, 15 ds. out, Oct. 30, in Banca Straits.

Ellen Lewis—Br. bark, from Singapore, bound to Mauritius, 14 ds. out, Oct. 26, lat. 1 10 S., lon. 105 5 E.

Gabriel Alice—Fr. bark, from Singapore for Bordeaux, 15 ds. out, Oct. 31, no lat., &c.

Graafstroom—Hol. bark, from Samarang for Rotterdam, 56 ds. out, Jan. 1, lat. 10 34 S., lon. 11 24 W.

Herald—Br. ship, from Whampoa for London, 29 ds. out, Nov. 5, lat. 4 20 S., lon. 105 30 E.

Oscar—Swed. bark, from Batavia for Amsterdam, 33 ds. out, Dec. 5, lat. 26 56 S., lon. 43 20 E.

Queen of the Fal—Br. schr., from St. Johns, N. F., for Pernambuco, 19 ds. out, Jan. 16, lat. 1 05 N., lon. 30 35 W.

Richard Busteed—ship, of Boston, 141 ds. from Calcutta, Jan. 29, lat. 27 42 N., lon. 59 40 W. She reported having been 30 ds. N. of Bermuda, with heavy N. W. gales; had lost and sprung spars, lost sails, and was making water in topsides, and was obliged to bear up for St. Thomas for repairs.

Ruby—Am. schr., of Salisbury, was signalized Feb 2, lat. 31 37 N., lon. 67 13 W.

Sir W. F. Williams—Br. ship, from Shanghai for London, Nov. 4, lat. 3 46 N., lon. 105 5 E.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
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WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
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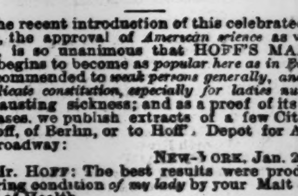
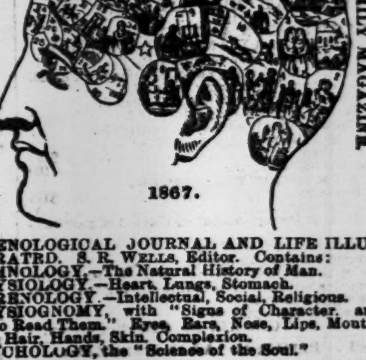
DERIVED
BY EXHAUSTED AND WEAK PERSONS
FROM THE USE OF
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.


Since the recent introduction of this celebrated health beverage, the approval of *American science* as well as of *the public* is so unanimous that HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT begins to become as *popular here as in Europe*.
It is recommended to *weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution, especially for ladies nursing*, or after exhausting sickness; and as a proof of its efficacy in such cases, we publish extracts of a few City letters to Mr. Hoff, of Berlin, or to Hoff's Depot for America, No. 542 Broadway:
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: The best results were produced on the suffering condition of my lady by your Malt Extract Beverage of Health.
JOHN ZETTLER, No. 168 East 12th-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1867.
MR. HOFF: I am obliged to say that *my lady* is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the whole system. (Follows order.)
C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 9th-av.
To Hoff's Depot, No. 542 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1867.
DEAR SIR: I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Malt Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly *from general weakness*, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me *new strength*. Please to send, &c.
KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.
DEAR MR. HOFF: My physician has advised my wife to use your MALT EXTRACT INSTEAD OF PORTER or ALE, and she is MUCH BENEFITED BY IT. Please to send again, &c.
J. HELLER, No. 168 Lexington-av.
PRICE $6 PER SINGLE DOZEN.
One dozen and upward delivered to any part of this City and suburbs free of charge. Sold by the principal Druggists and Grocers. Sole agent for Pennsylvania, WARD J. CAFFEE, Philadelphia.



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FRENCH CHINA DINNER PLATE—$2 00 per dozen, at HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA PLATES—$1 50 PER dozen, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS—130 pieces, $30, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS—44 PIECES—$7 00, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

FRENCH CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—24 pieces—$2, at WASHINGTON HADLEY'S, middle Cooper Institute block. No connection with corner store.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 165, Feb. 8, 1867.
23, 42, 51, 59, 75, 18, 37, 7, 58, 31, 41, 17.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 166, Feb. 8, 1867.
69, 24, 38, 28, 4, 8, 11, 6, 66, 1, 59, 72, 18.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 89, Feb. 8, 1867.
25, 69, 34, 18, 12, 24, 42, 20, 64, 32, 58, 10.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 90, Feb. 8, 1867.
32, 65, 67, 1, 4, 78, 41, 50, 48, 42, 12, 69, 2.
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